PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,152—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1811.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1897.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ..... 13th Nov.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole ..... 20th "
B.L.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler .. 27th "
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon ..... 4th Dec.
B.L.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester 11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole ..... 18th "
B.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W.B. Andrews ... 25th "
		1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon..... 1st Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule ... 8th "
* BALLAARAT	4800	T. S. Angus ..... 15th "
B.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ... 22nd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole ..... 29th "
B.M.L.PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler .. 5th "
* BALLAARAT	4800	T. S. Angus ..... 12th "
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon ... 19th "
B.M.L. ARABIA (I)	8000	A. W. Adamson 26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole ..... 5th Mar.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews 12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon ... 19th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th October, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

DINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,980	24th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	12th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, Mont St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,373	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1897.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,361	On or about the 30th November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th November, 1897.

TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.



SPECIAL First Class Steamer "INGRABAN," will SAIL for the above Ports, calling at COLOMBO and PENANG, if sufficient inducement is offered on or about the 24th November, 1897.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

F. FISCHER & Co.,

8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HANDBOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 18th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomorah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,464 tons, on or about 13th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 13th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th November, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
SAGHALIEN	4,019	Lidin.	18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

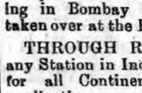
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. DonBALDUINO	C. Canepa	4,590	9th Dec.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Month (Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 11, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,482	19th Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, &c., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1897.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S "HEART-LABELLED" SPIRITS.

BRANDIES—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old ..... per doz.	82 0	91 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY ..... per bot.	7 0	8 0
Do. do. do. ..... per pint	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled" Brandy ..... per doz.	52 8	58 8
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit "	45 8	51 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy..... "	39 8	44 0
CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co ..... "	27 0	30 8

WHISKIES—

TREACHER'S	"Fine Old Glenlivet," a Special Blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality ..... per doz.	26 0	29 0
Do.	SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky... "	35 0	39 0
	Connoisseuers will fully appreciate its mellowness.		
Do.	HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Brand "	28 0	31 8
	A well matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the Taste.		
Do.	"OLD IRISH " ..... "	26 0	29 0
	This is guaranteed as an old, thoroughly ripe Spirit.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BYCULLA. POONA. MAHABLESHWAR.
BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs. a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6 9
Crest and Motto	8 0
Crest and Monogram	10 0
Monograms only from	5 0
Address two lines, Engraving one line, any style	4 0
Address two lines, Engraving one line, any style	6 0

ESTIMATES SENT FOR THREE OR MORE LINES.

In every instance Pencil Sketches are forwarded for approval before engraving Steel Dies.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs. a
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes any colour	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze	2 0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, printed and plate engraved	3 0
100 Ladies' printed and plate engraved	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra. This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs. a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2 0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS. | No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES. | No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS.
PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

EVERY RECOGNISED KIND OF DISINFECTANT CAN BE HAD AT KEMP'S, BOMBAY.

CARBOLIC POWDER, FLUID, CRYSTALS, ACID AND SOAP, PHENYLE, CRESOL, NAPHTHALINE, POTASH PERMANGANATE. CALVERTS', McDOUGALL'S, SANITAS, BURNETT'S, JEYES', LITTLES, CONDY'S, CHLORALUM, ETC.

KEMP'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS, GUARANTEED OF FULL STRENGTH AND ALWAYS FRESH.

MESSRS. KEMP also keep stock of new Scientific, Antiseptics and Germicides as introduced, and will make special importations to order on short notice.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE HEALTH OF THE HAIR

Can best be promoted by frequent copious applications of

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,

which is recognised over all India as practically

THE ONLY DRESSING

which can, from its cleanly and refreshing character, be REGULARLY USED upon the Toilet Table with

PLEASURE TO THE USER,
BENEFIT TO THE HAIR &
IMPROVEMENT TO ITS GROWTH.

Absolutely pure and harmless—guaranteed free from lead, kerosine, or any of the numerous objectionable ingredients frequently used in Hair Restorers.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

		Rs. Cash.	Rs. Credit.
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	450	500
" "P"	" Roadster, 32lbs.	" 410	" 456
" "S"	" Roadster, 35lbs.	" 339	" 372
" "O"	" Road Racer, 26lbs.	" 400	" 445
" "R"	" Road Racer, 29lbs.	" 330	" 372
" "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	" 410	" 456
" "H"	" Roadster, 34lbs.	" 330	" 372
" "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	" 200	" 220
" "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	" 525	" 585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

POLO KIT A complete Stock of Every Requisite. Canes with or without heads, Square or Round. Penang Canes, Bamboo Root Polo Balls, etc., Polo Wristlets.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15 0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12 8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

			Cash Rs. as.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—			
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50 with rings	per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do. 50 do.	"	9 0
Isabels	do. 50 do.	"	7 8
Exquisitas	do. 50 do.	"	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do. 50 do.	"	5 0
Little Devils	do. 50 do.	"	3 0
Club Londres	do. 100 do.	"	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do. 100	"	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100	"	6 8
Habano 2A	do. 100	"	4 8
Cartado 1A	do. 100	"	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

STRAW HATS
FOR GENTLEMEN.

OUR POPULAR MAKE.

NEW DELIVERY.

HEAVY CHIP DOUBLE BRIM BLACK OR NAVY BANDS Rs. 4 CASH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FANCY BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN RESTORATION FUND

will be held in the

CATHEDRAL BOYS' SCHOOL,

ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16 and 17, from 4-30 to 7-30 P.M.

CAFE CHANTANT each EVENING 5-30 P.M.

Entrance to Bazaar 8 Annas. Children 2 Annas. Admission to Cafe Chantant Re. 1.

A MEETING of the KUDMEE ANJUMAN, will be held on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 P.M., at the Kudmee Ghambar Hall, Dady Sett's Fire Temple, to consider matters relating to DUSTOOR CURSETJEE FEROJJEE MOOLLA FEROZE.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

UNDER the New Rules the COLLEGE COURSE COMMENCED on the 1st instant, but FRESH MEN will be ADMITTED up till 3rd January, 1898. A Copy of the College Rules and Regulations will be forwarded on application to the Undersigned.

JAS. MILLS, Vety.-Major, A.V.D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

9th November, 1897.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 25th and 26th November, 1897, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. A. F. BEAUFORT, who has resigned.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber from 10 A.M., till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 12th November, 1897.

SALE OF SALVAGE AT THE FRAMJEE PETIT MILL.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of the Insurance Companies concerned for the PURCHASE of the MACHINERY SALVAGE from the recent fire at the Framjee Petit Mill. The property is on view and particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Crawford and Co. Auctioneers.

The Salvage purchased must be removed within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders must be sent in to the Office of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents before twelve o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., accompanied by a deposit of Five thousand Rupees which will be returned if the Tender is not accepted.

The Committee of Adjustment undertake to accept the highest Tender exceeding Rs. 50,000.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

Committee of Adjustment, Framjee Petit Mill Fire Loss. Bombay, 11th Nov., 1897.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 380 OF 1897.

In the Matter of KESHOWJI CULLIANJI and SHIVJI PRAGJI of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business until lately under the name and firm of KESHOWJI CULLIANJI, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of EUGENE MEYFFRE, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents verified by the declaration of EDALJI PALLANJI KHANSAHEB was filed in this Honourable Court on this day, and whereas the said Keshowji Cullianji and Shivji Pragji have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects. Dated this Eleventh day of November, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-seven.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 11th day of November, 1897.

R. THORNE & SONS, LD.,

FAMOUS WHISKY DISTILLERS,

GREENOCK AND LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1831.

Thorne's O. B. G. Whisky (in Special shaped Bottles)

THORNE'S BLAIRMORE WHISKY.

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CROFT, MODY & CO.,

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MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

" Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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" SPOTTED DOGS,"
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HAVANNA CIGARS,

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

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MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the Kagwad Ginning Factory ADVERTISED to take place yesterday, is POSTPONED until THURSDAY, the 18th inst.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL ASHES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder—

A lot of coal ashes.

AUCTION SALE OF WAHALLAN MILLS.

By order of the transferees of the first mortgagee, Mr. Goverdhandas Gokaldas Tejpal, and with the concurrence of the transferees of the second mortgagee, Mr. Laloobhai Nanabhoy Parukh, under the power of sale reserved to the said 1st mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of June 1894, and an Indenture of further charge dated the 23rd day of November 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Runchordas Gokaldas, the nominee of Pranshunker Jamiatram, deceased, the undermentioned property called or known by the name of WAHALLAN MILLS, at 3 p.m., TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, on the premises.—

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, solicitors to the transferees of the 1st mortgagee, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title deeds can also be inspected.

The property is on view.

PARTICULARS:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government freehold land situate at Parel, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, now or lately registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Toka and Foras No. 110, new Collector's No. 14314, old survey No.—, new survey No. 1-2546, and containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement one thousand and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 97, new No. 16587, old survey No.—, and portion of new survey No. 1-2545.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land whereof the late Cursetji Nowroji Wadia, is believed to have been the Inamdar in the same locality, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirteen square yards, and one half of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the said Inamdar under No.—, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.—, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2540.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality forming part of the Inam land of the said Cursetji Nowroji Wadia, and containing by admeasurement five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards and two-ninths square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Foras No. 9, Collector's No. 40, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2541.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece of Government Foras land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement (94) ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, and now or lately registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Toka and Foras No. 9, new No. 1-4125, old survey No.—, and portion of new survey No. 2-2541.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece of leasehold land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand seven hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the lessor Cursetji Nowroji Jamsetji Wadia, under Nos. 50, 51, 57, 65, 66, 69, 73, 76, and 77, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 96, new No. 16586, old survey No.—, new survey No. 1-2544, 2-2544, 3-2544, 4-2544 and 5-2544.

All the aforesaid several pieces or parcels of land 1stly, 2ndly, 3rdly, 4thly, 5thly, and 6thly described, together with the mill buildings, engine houses, boiler houses, chimneys, chawls, godowns, bungalow, out-houses and shops and other buildings standing thereon, and all engines, boilers, mill machinery and gearing formerly known as the Ookerda Khetsey Spinning and Weaving Mills and now known as Wahllan Mills, situate, lying and being on the west side of Sopariboug Road at Parel without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 38309 2-3d square yards or thereabouts and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Sopariboug Road, on or towards the west partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Adamjee Mahomed, on or towards the north partly by the property of Lakhmidas Haridas and Katao Ramdas respectively, and partly by the Curey Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Khoja Thaver, Moolanee Sajan Meralli and Dinshaw Bomonjee respectively, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 140, 97, 96 and 9, and new Nos. 14314, 16587, 16588 and 14125, old Survey Nos.—, New Survey Nos. 1—2545, 1—2545, 1—2544, 2—2544, 3—2544, 4—2544, 5—2544, 2—2541, 2541, and 2540 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward F Nos. 1 5 (1) 116 (1) 116 (2) 117, 118, 301 (1), 299, and 300, street Nos. 6a—8—8a—10 to 18, 58, 56 and 57 and 58, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Ookerda Khetsey and his tenants, and latterly in the occupation of the heirs and representatives of Pranshanker Jamiatram, deceased, and are now in the possession of the vendors.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dady Sett Hill, Gowalia Tank Road, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-painting pictures, one first-rate rosewood square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer" one Wheeler and Wilson's parlour cabinet sewing machine, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one handsome strong-built victoria, one pair of powerful bay waler cob, sets of brass-mounted double harness, etc., the property of EDWARD LAWRENCE, Esq., Accountant-General.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome mail phaeton convertible into wagonnette.
1 very stylish light glass fronted miniature brougham now on view at Mr. P. B. Press, Mody Bay.
1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart suitable for horse, 15 hands high.
1 C B chesnut pony, 13-2, 5 years, fast in harness and saddle.
1 powerful bay waler, 15 hands, 6 years, broken to saddle and harness, very quiet.
2 Britannia pneumatic-tyred gentlemen's bicycles.
1 Britannia pneumatic-tyred lady's bicycle.
1 strong built dog-cart with a bay waler horse and a set of single harness.
1 bay waler gelding, 7 years old, 15 hands, a great strong horse up to any amount of weight.
The property of an officer gone to the front.—
1 chesnut waler, 7 years, broken to draft and saddle.
The property of J. D. Aitkins, Esq., I.C.S.
1 strong victoria in good order, suitable for one or pair of Arabs with pole, bar and shafts.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD SONAPORE LANE.

Under instructions from Mrs. Seraphin Alphonso E. Fernandes, the administratrix of the estate of the late Constancio Fernandes, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., at 11 a.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-nine and one third square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Constancio Fernandes, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 51, which said hereditaments and premises are situate on the south-east side of Old Sonapore Lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the east partly by the property of Moroba Pithoba Chinchanker and partly by the property of Buchoobai, widow of the late Aduljee Pallonjee Bootar, on the west by the property of Wasudev Luxmonjee, on the north by the property of Sookoor Popat Koli, and on the south by the property of Bhicajee Maneckjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT-HOUSES AT PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Thacker Shamjeebhoy Akhai, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Khoja Valee Mahomed Peer Mahomed, the following valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with the newly-built bungalow, out-houses, kitchen, stables, &c., standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,981 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Government ground, &c., and the passage called "Gowan," on the west by the public road called Pedder Road, on the north by the property of Lowjee Jaitha, on the south by the private passage or road leading to the property of Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Vakil and others, and the said premises are now in the possession of the said Thacker Shamjeebhoy Akhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th November, 1897.

In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT

OF THE

PROSECUTION

OF THE

HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK

At the

Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANANDRAO, Kalbadavie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 86 BALES CORDUROY AND CHECK CLOTH.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., on account and at the risk of Mr. Rahimtoola Haji Dawood:—

18 bales corderoy cloth, No. 900, 8½ lbs., 27 inches 24 yards.
32 „ check, No. 101, 8½ lbs. 27 inches 24 yards.
16 „ „ cloth, No. 726, 7½ lbs. 26 inches 24 yards.
20 „ „ „ No. 725, 7 lbs., 26 inches 24 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN 8TH KAMATIPOORA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th inst., 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Kusna Fotta & Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ora Jafferjee Thawarbhai, in persuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 28th day of October, 1895, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in 8th Kamatipoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdirdirict of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 4152, new No. 10738, old Survey No. 3710, and new survey No. 6329, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under old No. 22 and now under E. Ward No. 1740 and street No. 60, containing by admeasurement 40 2-9 square yards or thereabout and bounded as follows,—That is to say on the east by the property of Jaya Karadi Linguo, on the west by the property of Chiltu Ellaps Yenkutti, on the north by the Kamatipoora 8th street and on the south by the sweepers' passage, and the said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLE, AND GOODWILL OF TAYLOR'S HOTEL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sankli Street, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Stewart & Co.'s. Sauce Factory, the handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, lamps, glassware and crockery, mahogany full, sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, marking board, &c., marble top counter, single and double bedsteads, &c., also the goodwill of Taylor's Hotel.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF ROSEWATER.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the first floor of the house in Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Mint, by order of Hajee Abdool Rehman Shirazi, and on account and at the risk of Aga Mirza Ali and Aga Mahomed Ali, the heirs of the late Hajee Abdoolhasan Dalal Shirazi.

267 cases and 653 kerbas Rosewater.

A deposit of 25 percent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a choice small collection of books, including "Great Cathedrals of the World," 2 Vols., folio, containing 130 very large and beatiful steel plates of famous cathedra's published at £8-8-0, Allison's Atlas to his History of Europe, Encyclopedia Dictionary, 7 Vols., £7-7, Enclyclopædia of Chronology, valuable Bibliographical Works important for librarians and book collectors, Quaritch's Catalogue with Supplement and Sampson Low's Catalogue with Supplement and Sampson Low's Catalogue of books, 3 Vols., 1835-1889 Rawlinson's Oriental and Persian Monarchies 3 Vols. MacMillan's Colonial Library etc., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 mahogany cottage pianoforte by Harold and Co.
8 large and 6 small casks of Carbolineum (remedy against white ants).
6 cases enamelledware, consisting of spittoons, bowls, tumblers &c.

On account, of the concerned—
100 boxes C. Whiteley & Co's "Ark" brand old Blended Glenmordeo Whisky.
100 boxes C Whiteley and Co's "Art" brand hypatia old Scotch Whisky.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Muki Maru—
R S H 1'5—5 cases 275 dozen bamboo blinds.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. N. Kerawalla and Co., ex s. s. Bhopal.

476-2351—1 case 8 pieces coloured velvet.

By order of Bungwandas Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of Hora Abdool Cader Hussonally.

B 11 17—7 cases 415 ps Nansook Muslin 27 inches, 40-50 yards.
18-20—3 cases 177 ps. nansook muslin 29 inches 40-50 yards.

AT 2 P.M.

2 very stylith and light English Cortland Carriage Co.'s dog-carts.
1 strong built light office shigram.
1 second hand light victoria.
1 „ double seated brougham.
1 strong built dog cart.
1 very showy grey Arab horse, 14-3, going in saddle and harness.
1 pony with saddle, going in harness and saddle.
1 brand new first class English well-built and finished cabriolette of the best workmanship with bicycle, rubber tyre wheels and self acting patent hood, lined with real moroco painted blue and picked out yellow suitable for a horse 14-2 to 15-2, built to order by Gill of London for the consignee to be sold without reserve.
1 gentleman's and 2 lady's new Britannia's pneumatic Scotts tyred bicycles.
1 brand new lady's bicycle by William Cooper, London, with Dunlop pneumatic tyres with accessories.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF HILLY GROUND AND BATTY FIELDS SITUATE AT WORLEE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Bhowram Raghoba, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dinanath Dhunajee, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 15th June, 1892, the following property, in two lots, at 4-30 and 5 p.m., respectively.

LOT NO. 1.

Firstly.—All that one-sixth part or share in the Tocca Hilly ground near Gopchar, situate at Worlee, middle Pakady, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,869 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Mungaldass Nathubhai, and on the south by Gopchar.

Secondly.—All that one-sixth part or share in the Tocca Hilly ground, situate at Worlee middle Pakady, containing by admeasurement 2,849 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Dadaji Abaji, on the west by a public passage, and on the north and south by the property of Mungaldass Nathubhai.

Thirdly.—All that one sixth part or share in the Tocca Hilly ground, situate at Worlee middle Pakady, containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Dadaji Abaji, and on the west, north and south by the property of Mangaldass Nathubhai.

Fourthly.—All that one sixth part or share in Tocca Hilly ground, situate at Worlee middle Pakady, containing by admeasurement 414 square yards of thereabouts, and bounded on the north by Gopchar, and on the east, west, and south by the property of Mangaldas Nathubhai.

LOT NO. 2.

Fifthly.—All that piece of batty field, situate at Worlee (Goa Street), containing by admeasurement 822 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Dadoba Ramchandra, on the west by Doorbhand, on the north by the property of Dadoba Ramchandra and partly by the property of Antone Kiny, and on the south by the property of Jao Antone Kiny, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 25 A, 34 new No. 12810, old Survey No. 2-3058.

Sixthly.—All that piece of batty field called Ghaikhat, situate at Worlee (Goa Street,) containing by admeasurement 320 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of a Parsee, on the west by the property of Khushal Sadashiv, on the north by the property of Raghoba Harischandra, and on the south by the property of Khushal Sadashiv.

Seventhly.—All that piece of batty field near Dhoorbhand, situate at Worlee (Goa Street), containing by admeasurement 147 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Dhoorband, on the west by the property of Dadaji Babaji, on on the north by the property of Bhicoo Pandurang, and on the south by the property of Vinayek Govind.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Colaba Causeway, next to Messrs. Leopold & Co. the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware and crockery, sewing machine, ice box, American organ, kerosine stove, brass standing lamps, single-seated brougham with water horse and harness, etc., the proper of Dr. DALLAS.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near the Elphinstone Road Station, Parel, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, cottage piano by Hopkinson, London, English clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of C. MCINTYRE, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th November, 1897.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co. Lincoln, England.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 2

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.

ANALYTICAL RECORDS.

"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 83·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled wondors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; while married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,380,003

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH; 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 2, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July 1897

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

MR. CURSETJI MUNCHERJI BHESANIA, of the firm of Messrs. C. M. BHESANIA & Co., Silk Mercers, having DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP the Undersigned will carry on the business at the OLD ESTABLISHMENT next to SIR J. J. PARSEE BENEVOLENT SCHOOL, Hornby Road.

JAMSHEDJI BHESANIA.
BOMANJI B. BHESANIA.
CURSETJI FRAMJI BHESANIA.

10th November, 1897.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the qualities of COAL, known as:

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE "A" SEAM,
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS "B" SEAM,

can only be had through our Agents, Messrs. TURNER MORRISON and Co.

BORREA COAL Co., LD.,
CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that DYAL HURDAS of Bombay, Kutchee Lohana, who is an infant and will not attain his majority until Kartock sood 10th of the Sumvat year 1954, corresponding with the English date the 4th day of November, 1897, and has been known under the various names of DYAL HURDAS, DYALDAS HURDAS, DAYARAM HURDAS or DHARIADINA HURDAS will from the said 4th day of November, 1897, inclusive and at all times thereafter, in all deeds and writings and in all dealings and transactions and on occasions whatsoever sign and use the name of "DAMODHURDAS HURDAS SEWJEE" in substitution for the said names and he hereby expressly authorizes and desires every person whomsoever to designate and describe him by the said name of "DAMODHURDAS HURDAS SEWJEE" accordingly. Dated this 29th day of October, 1897.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Dyal Hurdas.

MESSRS. A. MANTACHOFF & Co.

PROPRIETORS of Russian Petroleum Wells and Manufacturers of Petroleum and Lubricating Oils and Tin cases.

BACON & BATOUM.

From 1st November, 1897, we have ESTABLISHED our Office for India at Bombay and appointed Monsieur R. MERABOFF, Manager.

A. MANTACHOFF & Co.

With reference to the above I am prepared to receive firm offered for the SALE of RUSSIAN PETROLEUM OIL of Batoum and to sell the same Wholesale or Retail on behalf of the above named Company. Up country dealers may apply to the Undersigned.

R. MERABOFF,
Manager.

Office:—
Whiteaway Laidlaw, Buildings,
Hornby Row.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

TENDERS INVITED FOR FREIGHT CONTRACT BY THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates per ton, including rebate allowance to the Association at which owners and Agents of the Steam-ship Companies are prepared to Contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods (amounting to nearly 1,50,000 packages per year) from Glasgow and Liverpool via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The Rates to be Tendered must be (1) for freight from Glasgow to Bombay and (2) for freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock.

2. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association must reach the Undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 23rd November next.

4. No undertaking is given so that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

For the Members of the Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

MOTILAL KANJI,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1897.

P. S.—Draft contract can be had on application at the office of the Association.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER will take place commencing from the 6th December, 1897, at the Haliyal Depot of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnavar Station on the S. M. Railway.

2. The probable quantity of timber that will be put up for sale is as follows:—

Teak	6510 tons of 50 cubic feet each.
Blackwood	800 tons.
Junglewood	450 tons.

3. The timber will be arranged in lots, and put up to auction at an upset moderate price.

4. 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.

5. Further information will be given at the time of sale.

E. G. OLIVER,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office, N. D., Kanara, Camp Belgaum, 15th September, 1897.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS............ £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embrodiery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling, Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding, etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,321½
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	130
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank Indiafa	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	580	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Brouls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	175xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,1:0
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	77½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	375
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs45	525xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	147½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	0	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	20	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
oikart	—	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,130

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	200
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	118
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,700
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,685
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	56
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	dvdRs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	348
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	168
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	77
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	457½xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,035
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	158
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	dvdRs11	28 xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad.v.	700	1,000	,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	530
Anglo-Indian	1,340	...	00	Nil	48
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	615
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	725
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.70	1,635xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	805
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	135
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	735
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	555xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	540
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,010
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.40	515
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	570
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	655
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	720
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,120xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	225
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	815
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	830
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Macunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	725xd
Leopold	3,500	103	103	dvdRs.10	248
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,150
Mahaluxmee	680	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,495
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	126½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,190
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,005	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs2.	330
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	815
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,225
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	910
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,050
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	800xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.5	3.0
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	650
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	5	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	1500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	50 prem.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	710
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	—

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 24-11
China Leaf	„ 24-10
Pekin, bar Gold, old	„ 21-9
Do. do. new	„ 21-7
Australian, bar Gold	„ 21-9
Bombay bar Gold	„ 24-8
Sovereigns	„ 15-8
Do. Dragoons	„ 15-7
Bar silver 17	„ 73-8
Do. 17½	„ 73-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 0-48m., 0-14a. Low water, 6-34m., 6-12a.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel temperance address, by Rev. A. H. Bowman, 8-45 p.m. (Music. Ladies invited.)

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock, this evening.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October last was 4,286, the daily average being 138. The total number of new patients was 695.

SERIOUSLY SCALDED—Ittoo Luximon, a Hindu, aged forty years, residing at Falkland Road, was, at 6 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, removed by his relatives to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from burns on his right leg, which he had sustained about the 22nd ultimo by a chatty of boiling water slipping out of his hands whilst taking it off the fire-place. He has been detained under treatment.

RAID ON A DEN OF PARSEE GAMBLERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson prosecuted Fakeerji Cooverji and nine other Parsees before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, charging No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house, at 10th Lane, Khetwady, and the rest, together with the first accused, with gambling therein with cards and money. The accused were arrested in the act of gambling at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday night, by Inspector Saunderson, who was assisted by two policemen. The accused Nos. 1, 3, and 5 were fined Rs. 15 each, and the rest Rs. 2 each.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Am Schonen Strand der Elbe	Vollstedt.
Song (Euphonian Solo)	The Song you sang to Me	Molloy.
Selection	I Lombardi	Verdi.
Valse	Annie	Horton.
Selection	La Poupee	Audran.
Galop	Danse de Cosaques	Michiels.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH OF MRS. ROBERT CONCECIO.—The death has occurred of Mrs. Joana Maria, the wife of Mr. Robert Concecio, a prominent and much esteemed member of the Bombay East Indian community. Despite the lingering illness which proved fatal on Wednesday last, the deceased till the end maintained a placid, affable, and genial disposition. The funeral, which took place yesterday morning, was very largely attended, testifying, as it did, to the widespread esteem and respect in which Mrs. Concecio was held. Her premature death is an irreparable loss to a large circle of relatives and friends.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT A QUARRYHOLE.—Rama Luximon, a labourer, aged thirty-five years, residing at Chinchpoogly, and employed as a quarryman on the Port Trust Bunder, at Sewree, was, on Wednesday morning, excavating some earth at the bottom of the hole, when a very large stone, weighing about a ton, became detached at the top of the slope and rolled down to the bottom, striking on the way a piece of rock and breaking itself into two. One piece struck the man on the left leg, fracturing it below the knee, and the other piece struck a bullock on the side, killing the animal on the spot. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

ROBBING MESSRS THOS. COOK AND SONS OF RS. 500.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilkins charged Bhow Succaram, a peon in the employ of Thos. Cook and Sons, Fort, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 502-8-0, belonging to his masters. It appears from the evidence that on the 14th October last the accused was entrusted with a cheque for Rs. 502-8-0, and sent it to the Bank of Bengal. The accused absconded to Poona with the amount of the cheque. Enquiries were made and the police arrested him in Poona. Some property was found with him and some with his friend in Thakordwar. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

NON-MAINTENANCE OF A WIFE FOR TWELVE YEARS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Marie Matilda Rachael Duparrel, a French woman, sued her husband, Mons. Duparrel, a merchant of Mauritius for alimony. Her claim was that the husband had refused to maintain her for the last twelve years and when she was living under his roof and protection he habitually ill-treated her. The husband was willing to maintain her if she came and lived under his roof and protection. The wife refused to go, but said that she had sent for some papers from Mauritius which would enable her to prove a case to obtain divorce in the High Court. The magistrate said that he could make no order, as the husband was willing to take the wife to his house and maintain her.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CART-DRIVER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Marootee Rajaba, aged forty years, a cart-driver, residing at Chinch Bunder, 1st Road. On the 1st instant, the deceased loaded his cart with some wooden cases and was driving it along the road, when a case fell off the cart and the others became displaced. Marootee got off his cart and was arranging the cases, when a rail in one of them struck him on the third finger of the left hand, causing a penetrating wound thereon. Some household remedies were applied to the wound, and after remaining home for two days, deceased went about his work. The next day he was attacked with fever, which did not leave him, and this was soon followed by lockjaw. He was on the 6th instant removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he grew worse, and died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEFAMING A MARWARRI WOMAN.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Magazon Police Court, yesterday, the case in which one Naranee, a Marwari woman, charged Shewbar Kitcaran and Shewjee Ramjee, Marwaris, with defamation, was again called on. Mr. Fardoonjee Pestonjee Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, prosecuted; while the accused were defended by Mr. Crage, pleader. The facts of the case are that the accused wrote a letter to a man, named Fooljee, at Ajmere, to the effect that the complainant was in the keeping of one Chotmall, Marwari goldsmith, residing at Kalbadavie. The complainant having got a copy of that letter from a member of the Marwarri panch in Ajmere, inquiries were made, and it was alleged that the accused No. 1 Shewbar wrote that letter. As the evidence of some of the members of the Ajmere panch was necessary, Mr. Taleyarkhan asked the magistrate to issue a commission to the District Magistrate at Ajmere. The magistrate granted the application, and the case was adjourned for the execution and return of the commission.

AN EAR FOR A DEBT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Wrafter charged Gainoo Nabaji, a barber, with causing grievous hurt to Sonoo Ramji, a Hindu, residing at Nowroji Hill, Dongree, by biting off the tip of his right ear. The accused resided in the same locality, and had been acquainted with the complainant for some time past. Latterly a dispute arose between them regarding some monetary transactions, the complainant asserting that the accused had not paid him off. On Tuesday afternoon, the accused went to the complainant's house and asked him why he was telling people that he (accused) owed him money. The complainant replied that he (accused) did owe him some money, which he had not yet paid off. Complainant then went into his room, followed by the accused. A scuffle ensued between them, when accused knocked complainant down, and bit the tip of his right ear clean off. A report was made to the police, who on going into the bed-room found the piece of the ear bitten off. The complainant was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to have sustained a further wound. The accused, who was arrested on the spot, pleaded intoxication, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Anderson, M Mrs	Dewitt, C H	Richards, W E
Ashuk, H Mirza, Capt	Florunsdorf, E I	Rider, T
Bellasis, H	Grant, E	Rohund, L, Monsieur
Bellingham, Graham, Miss	Hutchinson, S, St	Rosdoor, James
Brown, Geo. Craig	Kerigan, F H	Sastri, Y C (M A)
Chandler, M H, Mrs	King, H	Scott, H H
Collen, J Clayton	Langley, F	Silverstein, E
Colon, Powel	Lemin J	Simpson, B G
Cutler, D	Moses, James	Twarri, Chetoo
	Nesbett, B, Miss	
	Pringle, Andrew	

THE first edition of Lord Tennyson's Life, consisting of five thousand copies, having been entirely exhausted, a reprint is in hand and will be ready in the course of a few days.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

OF the officers of the Indian Staff Corps the names of only three, viz., Captain F. Rennick, Captain W. C. Knight, and Captain J. M. Home, appear in the list of officers who were successful at the recent competitive examination for admission to the Staff College. In addition to these the Commander-in-Chief has specially selected the following officers to join that institution:—Captain the Hon. W. Lambton, Captain F. Cleeve, Captain A. W. Gay, Captain J. S. Fowler, Captain A. L. Lynden Bell, Captain W. P. Braithwaite, Captain E. H. S. Tupford, Captain H. C. Mactier, Captain E. St. G. Pratt, Captain the Hon. H. Yarde Buller, and Captain A. G. Hunter-Weston.

THE Governor-in-Council has nominated the following gentlemen on the Commission for hearing appeals preferred by owners of steam boilers situate within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay:—Mr. J. Adam, A.M.I.C.E., F.C.H., to be Member and President during the absence of Mr. J. Willcocks, on privilege leave; Mr. J. U. Fairbairn to be Member during the absence of Mr. W. W. Wilson.

THE following appointments have been made vice Mr. Jehangir Dossabhai Framjee:—Mr. W. Almon to act as First Assitant Collector of Customs, Bombay; Mr. H. Crawford to act as Second Assistant; Mr. R. J. Sharman as Third Assistant; Mr. Rustam Pestanji Jehangir as Fourth Assistant; Mr. Fazalullah Lutfullah as Fifth Assistant, and Mr. A. Walker to act as Assistant Collector of Abkari, Bombay.

MR. F. D. COUCHMAN, is, on relief of his duties as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, transferred to the establishment under the Director-General of Railways for employment on the Godaveri Bridge Works.

MR. R. P. BARROW, I. C. S., is to act as Political Agent, Jawhar, and Mr. A. R. Bonus, I. C. S., is to act as Political Agent, Bhor.

THE services of Mr. R. A. Graham, I. C. S. (Madras Establishment), has been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

MESSRS. H. O. B. SHOUBRIDGE and G. L. Beawell, Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, have been promoted to Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, permanent rank.

MR. E. M. HODGSON has been appointed to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, and is placed under the orders of the District Magistrate of Surat for plague duty.

MR. J. A. G. WALES, I. C. S., has been appointed Assistant Collector, Surat.

MR. J. MCNEILL, I. C. S., has been appointed Deputy Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, vice Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S.

MR. J. H. CLABBY, on return to duty under the Bombay Government, is placed under the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

COMMANDER G. S. HEWETT, R. I. M., Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, has been appointed an Examiner for certificates of competency as Masters and Mates at Bombay, vice Mr. J. B. Mackay, deceased.

MESSRS. J. U. FAIRBAIRN and F. O. Gadsden have been appointed to be Members of the Board of Examiners of Steam Boilers in Bombay.

MR. A. WINGATE, I.C.S., C.I.E., has been appointed to hold a special temporary appointment as Plague Commissioner, Bombay Presidency.

THE services of Surgeon-Major R. J. Baker, I.M.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

DURING the week ending on November 10, British dollars were transferred from the Bombay Mint to the Customs House for export to the value of Rs. 20,79,000. Two-anna pieces were issued to the value of Rs. 42,000.

ALTHOUGH silver is a depreciated metal the art of fraudulently extracting it from currency coin still flourishes. The Accountant-General, Bombay, has addressed a letter to the Collectors and Treasury Officers stating that the Controller-General informs him that it appears from a comparison of the statements showing the number of rupees and half rupees cut and broken under the Coinage Act during the last four years, that there is a great disproportion between the amount of such coin cut and broken, and the total amount of coin in circulation in the different provinces, and between the amounts shown as reduced by reasonable wear and tear and those shown as fraudulently reduced. He further states that even, after making allowance for the difference in the proportion of the coins of the older issues in circulation in the different provinces, the figures clearly indicate that there is a want of uniformity in the working of the rules for the cutting and breaking of silver coin at treasuries of the different provinces, and in the distinction made between coin reduced by reasonable wear and tear or otherwise. The letter adds: "Care should be taken by you to direct as full an examination as is possible by your shroffs of light weight coin, so that coin which has obviously been fraudulently reduced may be separated from that which has been reduced by fair wear and tear. At the same time it is necessary that the rule regarding rejecting fraudulently reduced coins should not be applied too strictly, in other words, they should not be unnessarily rejected in doubtful cases. You should work the rules with discretion."

WE regret the announcement of the death of Surgeon-Captain James Murray, Professor of Materia Medica and Pathology in the Lahore Medical College. Dr. Murray was a young doctor of exceptional ability and promise.

THE Burma-China Boundary Commission will, it is understood, confine its work this cold weather to the frontier extending from the extreme northern point in latitude 26° 35" to the Kunlon ferry. The country between the Salween and the Mekong rivers will then remain to be demarcated. The time within which the whole of the demarcation must be carried out is fixed, under the Anglo-Chinese agreement of last February, at three years from the date of the assembly of the joint commission.

THE chief of the new State formed out of Jhallawar after the restoration of certain tracts to Kotah is Bhowani Singh. The decision of the Government in the matter was to be made at a durbar held at Jhalrapatan on Tuesday. Bhowani Singh has a good deal of local influence, and though he is not the lineal descendant of Zalim Singh, with whose family the possession of Jhallawar was to rest, he traces his decent from a collateral branch.

A COLLISION between a goods train and a light engine occurred on Monday morning thirty miles from Karachi. The collision was caused through the native driver of the light engine having started without the line-clear. Both the engines were badly damaged and derailed, and one wagon was telescoped and one derailed. The driver of the light engine and three firemen were seriously injured and removed to hospital; one fireman has since died. The railway officials with a relief train proceeded at once to the scene of the accident. The mail train was delayed five hours in consequence.

INDIAN trade is in a decidedly bad way. In the six months ending the 30th of September there was not one of the leading exports that did not show a falling off as compared with 1896. The decrease in rice was 109 lakhs of rupees, in wheat 66, in seeds 22, in opium 127, in raw cotton 97, in cotton yarns 56, in cotton piece-goods 14, in jute 42, in oils 83, in indigo 44. Altogether there was a deficit of 581 lakhs. On the other side of the account, too, it is much the same story. There is a total decrease in imports of 503 lakhs, against which must be set off a large increase in sugar, railway plant, oils and chemicals. As things are going, there is some prospect that the second half of the financial year will wipe out most if not all of the disparity. But the trade of the year is being severely affected by the famine, plague and other disasters which are urging the native mind to thoughts of divine wrath.

A TELEGRAM dated Nainital, says:—In the case of the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Bank in Liquidation, the Agent to the Official Liquidators appeared by order of the Court with a statement of accounts which showed a balance in hand of Rs. 34,175-15-8. The Court accordingly declared a sixth dividend of eight pie, absorbing Rs. 31,162-8-5, payable on and after the 1st proximo, the balance of over Rs. 3,000 being carried forward for future dividends. This makes the total dividend paid fourteen annas eight pies in the rupee.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 30th October was 300 against 321, and 321 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 76. There was 8 deaths from cholera against 3 and 5 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 2. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 3 deaths from tetanus against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 113 and 27 respectively, against 153 and 35 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 33·5 per mille per annum, against 26·9, the mean of the last five years.

THE bicycle figured the other day at the London Sessions as the bulwork of justice. A man who had missed a box of cigars which had just been stolen from his shop, pursued the thieves on his machine, and ultimately secured their arrest. One was a scoundrel of the first distinction, who, though himself a detective, had long lived by organized plunder of this description in all parts of the country. The prompt use of the machine was the interesting feature in the case. It drew warm encomiums from the Court—not too much disposed to inquire whether the avenger "scorched" in the ardour of pursuit. In this particular use of the invention, however, we must yield the priority to France. The love sick maiden there who recently stabbed the priest was arrested by a gendarme on a bicycle. While he acted as her escort to gaol, his tyre burst with a loud report. But he followed the prison cart at a run for the rest of the journey, amid the applause of the country side.

THE Bells of Corneville have resounded on nearly every stage throughout Europe. But the spiritual adviser of Corneville, Pastor Breham, calls attention to the fact that, however prettily they sound on the stage, there is nothing but an old tinkler to be heard in Corneville. The Pastor suggests that the manager of the Gaiety Theatre should give a performance of "Les Cloches Corneville" for the benefit of his church and devote the proceeds to the purchase of a peal of bells.

ONE of the most interesting articles in the *English Illustrated* for November is devoted to the donkey. Everybody knows that this patient animal is a common object of the seashore. But the writer, Mr. E. D. Cuming, tells us that the donkey gets no holidays. Yet his kind are never sick. Did other domestic animals enjoy equal immunity from disease, the College of Veterinary Surgeons might, he says, close its doors to-morrow. "When nature made him for a beast of burden and denied him speed, she foresaw his fate, and gave him compensation." It has been stated that the ass lost his social standing at the Reformation, and Mr. Cuming thinks there is a good deal of truth in the remark. Time was when the donkey, or his half brother the mule, was the chosen steed of Church dignitaries and persons of grave and reverend habit. But both donkey and mule have long fallen from their high estate, and the former, in this country at all events, is now the slave of the poor. The vast majority of the donkeys used in England are imported from Ireland, where, according to the Registrar-General, the asses in 1896 numbered 230,721. About 100,000 are exported annually.

THE sub-committee of the Volksraad which has been considering the report of the Industrial Commission advises the Government to publish, for the consideration of the Volksraad next session, certain of the recommendations of the Commission regarding the keeping of accounts by companies, the provision of sites for dwellings for white labourers, and the drafting of a bill to amend the present Master and Servant law. The sub-committee agrees to assist all industries as far as possible, but declines to believe that any industry is obstructed or hindered by the Government or the Volksraad. It recommends the reduction of transit dues from 3 to 1½ per cent. The sub-committee discredits the statement concerning the alleged high profits on dynamite, and says that the Government should compel the company to use ingredients found in the country. It has reason to believe that the Netherlands Railway Company will meet industry in regard to the charges for the carriage of coal, and recommends certain modifications in the Pass Law. The "Times'" Johannesburg correspondent says that the general feeling produced by the sub-committee's report is one of disappointment.

M. FAURE has given a further striking proof of his kindness to the humble. It struck him when he was in the Savoy Alps in August (says a *Daily News'* telegram) that the Alpine troops up there must languish for a little amusement. As he was thus reflecting, an Italian with a barrel organ was going by. The President threw him a franc and asked him to play a tune or two. Immediately the Italian began to grind, the soldiers brightened up, and a number ran from a distance to stand behind rocks and listen. The President's aide-de-camp was sent to ask them to come nearer and into the open. A Colonel told M. Faure that he could not have afforded them a greater treat. A note was made of this on the eve of his tour to Russia. The President ordered a barrel organ for each battalion and one for every Alpine fort. The airs are lively dance music, this being in favour among the common French. He also noticed the scantily-furnished shelves of the little military libraries. He had to rise at four in the morning to clear off public business before leaving for Russia. Nevertheless, he found time to order a quantity of illustrated histories of campaigns, biographies, military albums, maps, mathematical works easy to master, engravings of battles, and scores of music. There were even games and printed rules to teach the soldiers how to play them.

THE opening of the Pump Room extension at Bath by the Duke of Cambridge (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) draws attention to the completion of a long projected design for combining the preservation of a unique set of Roman remains with the extension of the existing Pump Room premises to meet the requirements of increased numbers and more modern tastes. Over that glorious system of old Roman baths, which date back to A. D. 60, and were only released from their long burial after a lapse of seventeen centuries, the modern citizens of Bath have just completed the erection of a structure that tenderly preserves, if it does not exactly restore, their pristine character, and provides a museum in which the interesting relics of 500 years of Roman occupation can be viewed almost as at Pompeii. Most thoughtfully has this experiment of the modern restoration of an old relic been accomplished. The new piece of cloth has been so deftly woven upon the old garment that the seams are hardly visible. The majesty and restfulness of the Roman baths remain intact. The old Roman remains, which at present lie, for the most part, in chaotic disorder round the sides of the great bath, will presently be removed to the museum underneath the new building. Here in lofty vaults lit by electric light, strangers will be able to study sculptures and coins of the period that escaped the hand of the despoiling Saxon, chiefly owing to the protecting sediment deposited round them by the waters which first attracted the Roman to descend from his hill camp into this Capuan valley. Accustomed as we are to look on the Saxon epoch as remote and rude, we have here the plain evidence of a civilisation that not merely planned out its buildings with Teutonic method, but luxuriated in carved pilasters, friezed walls, and Turkish baths. Compared with these relics of a mere temporary Roman sojourn, the Queen's Bath built in 1618, and the King's Bath in 1755, seem trivially modern. Yet if we rearrange our historical focus, and imagine the gay and curious scene when the King's Bath, scarce different to what it is to this day, was full of bathers of both sexes, the spot is hardly less interesting in its way than the remains from which we can gather more dimly some notion of our Roman conquerors. Bath has spent at least £30,000 on this admirable scheme.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF THE HIGH COURT'S JURISDICTION.

IMPERATRIX VS. RATNYA WALAD RAJA.

THIS was a reference of proceedings in the case of the accused who, in September last, was convicted by Mr. A. Cumine, Agent to H. E. the Governor in Khandesh, of the murder of his wife Utri, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

It appeared that the girl Utri was killed by an arrow fired through a hole in the wall as she was sitting one evening in her father's house. She did not get on well together with her husband, the accused. She was on a visit at her father's house in consequence of not living on good terms with her husband. One evening about dinner time, an arrow came through a hole in the wall, struck her in the side, and killed her. Her father, who had been sitting by her side, ran out and raised a cry. Govinda, police patel, who lived close by, also ran out; and it was stated that both recognised the accused. In a confession he made after his arrest, the accused admitted that he shot the arrow at his wife, because she had for some time been carrying on an intrigue with one Bhikia, and that the latter was in the house at the time. Mr. Cumine convicted the prisoner, and considering the extenuating circumstances in the case, sentenced him to transportation for life.

The conviction and sentence were submitted for confirmation to the Governor in Council. On the 11th ult., Mr. Cumine sent the papers and proceedings in the case for confirmation by the High Court, stating that the murder was committed in the Mewar estate of Kathi, a scheduled district under Act 14 of 1874. He also sent an appeal petition from the convict, stating that he first of all sent the papers to Government, thinking from the judgment of the High Court in the case of Imperatrix vs. Burah (appeal No. 21 of 1890) that the High Court does not accept jurisdiction and responsibility in scheduled districts. Mr. Cumine added that Government had directed him that the present case was distinguishable from that of Imperatrix vs. Burah, inasmuch as, in this case, the sentence was beyond the absolute jurisdiction of the Agent, and had ordered him to submit the proceedings to the High Court under rule 35 of the rules made under Bombay Act 11 of 1843.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving judgment on the reference and appeal, said:—In this case, the Collector of Khandesh, acting in his capacity as Political Agent for the Mehwasi estates, tried the accused Ratnya on a charge of the murder of his wife at Piprapani village, belonging to the Kathi estate, and sentenced the accused to transportation for life, subject to the confirmation of the sentence by his Excellency the Governor in Council. The accused also presented a petition of appeal to the same authority. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, however, directed the Political Agent to submit the proceedings to this Court, and the present reference was accordingly made by the Political Agent, under Rule 35 of the Rules promulgated in July 1855, under the powers conferred on Government by Section 3 of Act XI. of 1846. Rule 25 invests the Agent with the functions of a Magistrate. Rule 32 empowers him to take cognizance of all crimes and offences perpetrated within the limits of his political charge, and Rule 35 gives him absolute jurisdiction to sentence offenders to fine and imprisonment for 5 years, and it directs that sentences involving punishment beyond the term or of greater severity must be submitted for confirmation to the Sadar Fouzdari Adalat. Rule 43 directs the Political Agent to forward the record of such cases, when confirmation is necessary, to the Sadar Fouzdari Adalat, and Rule 44 empowers the Adalat to call for proceedings, on petition from the prisoner sentenced in such cases, and thereafter to deal with them as laid down in Section 4 of Act XI. of 1846. Section 4 of this latter Act provides that the Sadar Fouzdari Adalat shall in such confirmation cases pass the final sentence or order in the same manner as if the trial had been sent up in ordinary course by court of session. The present reference to this Court comes up for disposal under these provisions, and the point we have to consider is whether this Court possesses the jurisdiction which belongs to the late Sadar Fouzdari Adalat to deal with such cases either by way of confirmation or by way of appeal. There have not been many occassions for the exercise of this jurisdicition since the constitution of the High Courts. In the only reported case, Queen-Empress vs. Sarya, 15 I. L. R. Bom. page 505, a Division Bench of this Court (Justices Birdwood and Jardine), held that in cases where the sentence passed by the Political Agent was within the limits of his absolute jurisdiction of that officer, no appeal lay to this Court. Their Lordships held that Rule 44, noticed above, was *ultra vires*. Justice Birdwood observed that there is no provision in Act XI. of 1846 which empowers Government to confer appellate powers on the Adalat, as done by Rule 44, and that rule cannot be regarded as a valid rule made under the Act. Mr. Justice Birdwood makes a distinction between the rule relating to appeals and the rule directing references to be made to the Sadar Fouzdari Adalat, for, he admits that the Act did contemplate that Court as a Court of Reference for the confirmation of sentences passed in certain Criminal trials. The present case so far as it is such a reference, would thus, in the opinion of Mr. Justice Birdwood, not be excluded from the jurisdiction of the Sadar Fouzdari Adalat, and therefore (under section 9 of the High Court's Act and section 27 of the Letters Patent), of the High Court, which has taken up the place of the old Fouzdari Adalat in respect to all manner of jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Jardine indeed went much further. While agreeing with Mr. Justice Birdwood in his view that Rule 44 was *ultra vires*, Mr. Justice Jardine expressed an opinion to the effect that after the enactment of Act XIV. of 1874, which repealed Act XI. of 1846, these rules under the old Act ceased to be in force, so far as they had reference to the powers of this Court. Mr. Justice Jardine was of opinion that section 7 of Act XIV. of 1874 did not continue these rules except so far as they related to the Political Agent and his officers, as they cannot be regarded as being in force at the time when the Scheduled Districts Act was passed, and they were in conflict with the Letters Patent of the High Court. These remarks, it will be seen, have a larger bearing than the validity or otherwise of Rule 44. My colleague, Mr. Justice Fulton, is of opinion that section 7 of Act XIV. of 1874 continued the Rules of 1855 framed under Act XI. of 1846, and that in consequence the powers of this Court as a Court of Reference for confirmation purposes were continued. I am myself inclined to hold that this confirmation jurisdiction of the Sadar Fouzdari Adalat was in force under the operation of Act XI. of 1846 and the rules of 1855 at the time when the High Court was constituted, and that until a fresh notification to the contrary has been issued under Act XIV. of 1874, cancelling the rules of 1855 they must be held to be still in force by virtue of section 7 of Act XIV. of 1874. The notification of 1879 and 1887 have clearly not the effect. The rules of 1855, so far as they relate confirmation proceedings, are clearly contemplated by Act XI. of 1846, and were in force in 1862, and are, therefore, still in force, and confer this jurisdiction to the High Court. As the point under consideration is however, not entirely free from difficulties, I agree with Mr. Justice Fulton that it would be desirable to issue notice to the Political Agent and the accused, and to hear further arguments in the case before the reference is finally disposed of. As regards the appeal, No. 593 of 1897, the precedent is more in point, but there is the consideration that in 15 I. L. R. Bombay, page 505, the sentence passed was for 5 years within the absolute jurisdiction of the Political Agent, while the sentence in the present case clearly exceeds his jurisdiction, and certainly requires the confirmation of either this Court or of the Government. I would direct, therefore, before admitting the appeal, or disposing of the reference that notices be issued to the Political Agent and the prisoner.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in delivering his decision, said:—In this case the Agent to H. E. the Governor in Khandesh has submitted for the confirmation of this Court is proceedings in which he has convicted the prisoner of murder in the Mehwasi estate of Kathi, and sentenced him to transportation for life. The reference is one for which no precedent has been brought to our notice, and raises a question of considerable difficulty as to the jurisdiction of the Court. By Act XI of 1846, which was passed to exempt certain Mehwasi estates from the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts, it was enacted that the Governor-in-Council might prescribe such rules as he deemed proper for defining the authority of the Agent in criminal trials, and for determining what cases the Agent should submit for the decision of the Sadar Fausdari Adalat. It was further provided that on receipt of any criminal trial referred under the said rules, the Sadar Fousdari Adalat should proceed to pass a final judgment or such other order as might after mature consideration seem to the Court requisite and proper, as if the trial had been sent up in the ordinary course by a Sessions Judge. It must be remembered that in 1846, when this Act was passed, the procedure prescribed by Regulation 13 of 1827, section 2, and Regulation 3 of 1830 required the Sessions Judge to submit for confirmation not merely sentences of death but also sentences of transportation or imprisonment for life. In 1856, rules which will be found on pp. 1342—1346 of the *Government Gazette*, for that year were accordingly made. Rule 35 provided that the absolute jurisdiction of the Agent in criminal cases should extend to fine and imprisonment for 5 years, and directed that sentences involving punishment beyond that period, or of greater severity, should be submitted for the confirmation of the Sadar Fauzdari Adalat. Rule 43 declared that if the punishment deemed suitable by the Agent should exceed his own absolute jurisdiction, he should record the punishment he would award, and should forward the case in original to the Sadar Fauzdari Adalat, which Court should proceed to take cognizance of the case, and to pass such sentence or order as they might think proper, and that the instructions conveyed to the Agent from the superior Court should be carried into effect by him. Rule 44 purported to give the Sadar Fauzdari Adalat power to call for the Agent's proceedings in any case on petition being made to that Court by any party against whom a sentence might have been passed by the Agent, and thereafter to proceed according to the provisions of section 4 of Act XI of 1846. In the case of Imperatrix vs. Sarya or Vesla and 3 others (I.L.R. XV. Bombay, page 505,) some prisoners who had been sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment by the Agent for an offence committed in one of the Mehwasi villages, petitioned the High Court. Their lordships treating the petition as an appeal rejected the application on the ground that Rule 44 was *ultra vires* as beyond the provisions of Act XI of 1846. This decision does not directly affect the case now under consideration, but the laborious researches of the learned Judges who decided it help most materially in enabling us to dispose of the question now before us. Accepting the conclusion that Rule 44 was *ultra vires*, and that the Sadar Fauzdari Adalat had under the Act any jurisdiction as a court of appeal or revision in respect of sentences not exceeding 5 years, it seems nevertheless that its jurisdiction in the case of sentences beyond that term was unquestionable, being expressly provided for by the Act. The criminal Procedure Code of 1861 did not extend to non-regulation districts (vide section 445), and as it did not touch Act XI of 1846, it left unaffected the jurisdiction of the Agent to refer, and of the Sadar Fauzdari Adalat to deal with, cases like the present. In 1862 the High Court was established under 24 and 25, Victoria, clause 104, the 9th section of which enacted that its jurisdiction should be determined by letters patent in so far as it might subsequently be modified by legislation. The original Letters Patent were issued in that year. Clause 27 provided that the High Court should be a court of reference and revision from the criminal courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction and should have power to hear and determine all such cases referred to it by the Sessions Judge or by any other Officers authorised to refer cases to the Sadar Fauzdari Adalat, and to revise all such cases tried by any Officer or Court possessing criminal jurisdiction as were then subject to reference to or revision of by the said Court of Sadar Fauzdari Adalat. Now it seems to me clear that this clause preserved to the High Court the powers of the Sadar Fauzdari Adalat as a court of reference from the decisions of the Agent in all cases which he was authorized to refer to the Sadar Fauzdari Adalat. It is true no appeal lay from his decisions to the Sadar Fauzdari Adalat, or subsequently to the High Court; but the express provision that the High Court should have power to hear and determine all such cases referred to it by any officer possessing criminal jurisdiction as were subject to reference to the Court of Sadar Fauzdari Adalat, when read with section 9 of the High Court, makes it plain that this jurisdiction was retained. If the clause had stood by itself it might perhaps have been argued that the word "and" was explanatory, and that the High Court was only a Court of reference and revision in respect of Courts from which an appeal lay to it. But looking to section 9 of the Act, such a construction becomes impossible, for it cannot be said that the Letters Patent have made any direction curtailing the jurisdiction so as to exclude a class of cases formerly dealt with by the Sadar Fauzdari Adalat. Such a curtailment would be most unlikely, for it could hardly be intended to leave such cases wholly unprovided for, and if it had been so intended the matter would have doubtless been expressed in clear terms so as distinctly to remove it from the comprehensive provisions of section 9. Moreover, there was no appeal to the High Court from the decisions of magistrates, and yet certain magistrates were under section 404 of Act XXV of 1861 empowered to refer cases to the Sadar Fauzdari Adalat, and no question was ever raised as to the continuance of such references after the establishment of the High Court. The amended Letters Patent of 1865 made no change. They simply continued the powers conferred by the earlier Letters Patent on the High Court as a Court of reference. The situation was not altered by the enactment of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872. It extended to the whole of British India, but preserved all special forms of procedure prescribed by any law not expressly repealed. Act XI. of 1846 remained in force and the arrangements under it were not altered. Then came Act XIV of 1874 which was introduced in the Mehwasi villages in the manner explained in Imperatrix vs. Sarya. It repealed Act XI. of 1846 but by Section 7 preserved the rules under it. For the purposes of this case the repeal of that Act is immaterial. The rules prescribing the procedure to be followed by the Agent thenceforward, derived their validity not from Act XI of 1846 but from section 7 of Act XIV of 1874. They authorized him to make a reference like the present, and clause 28 of the Letters Patent gave the High Court jurisdiction to hear and determine the case when referred. The High Courts jurisdiction never rested immediately either on Act XI of 1846 or on the rules made under it, but simply on the Letters Patent based on section 9 of the High Court Act 24 and 25, Victoria, c. 104. The only other enactment to which it is necessary to refer is the existing code of Criminal Procedure. It like its predecessor applies to the whole of British India, but as in the absence of specific provision to the contrary it does not effect any special or local law, or any special jurisdiction or power conferred, or any special form of procedure prescribed by any other law now in force (see section 7 of Act XIV of 1874), it does not touch the Agent's jurisdiction to refer the case, or the power conferred on us by the Letters Patent to hear and determine it. From the foregoing review of the course of legislation on this subject it appears to me that the HighCourt had jurisdiction to hear and determine the present reference. The case itself is of a simple nature, and presents no special difficulty, but as probably the accused whose petition is addressed to the Governor in Council is unware that we are going to deal with it, I think it would be desirable to direct notice to be given to him before we finally dispose of it.

For the reasons stated in the judgments, their lordships held that they had jurisdiction to hear and determine the present reference, and directed that notices should be issued to the Political Agent and to the prisoner.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Oolobaria, 3,420 tons, Commander A E Stebbing, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Commander W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 21 cases opium, 53 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr G Ferrand, Capt Potts, Capt Marsh, Lieut Mansegh, Mr Hazelgrove, Mr Hajee Ally and wife, and three natives, and 167 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Naseri	912	Owen		17-11	B & P S N Co
G	Akbar	1111	Baldwin	Mauritius	18-11	H C Joosub
H & J	Ileafee	373	Alley	N F		A Munjee
L	Bombay	2018	Weston	N F		P & O Co
M	Cashmere	1891	Souter	N F		H C Joosub
R	Booldana	2111	Skinner	Zanzibar	15-11	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Sa'runji	517	Budroo	Karachi	13-11	S & Co
Indravati	513	Ismail	Marmagao	13-11	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Armenia	2216	Shankem	Liverpool	19-11	W & A G & Co
4	Ravenna	2016	Denny	N F		P & O Co
5	Peshawar	2203	Vibert	China		Do.
11	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	13-11	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 41·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Kapurthala s.	Rothwell	Busreh, Oct 29.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	R. Rubattino s	Saporite	Genoa, &c.
	Chindwara s	Watkeys	Moulmein.
	Dolma s	Lassin	Singapore.
	Mozhtari s	Clark	Persian Gulf.
	Kanadalla s	Whitehead	Persian Gulf.
	Dilwara, transport.	Mann	Southampton.

The steamer Oolobaria, obtained her port clearance, yesterday, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	City of Sparta s	Black	Liverpool, Oct 9.
	L. B others sp	Bailey	Chittagong, Nov 4.
7	Ethiopia s	Fenwick	Rangoon, Nov 4.
	Obra s	Brown	Bombay, Oct 23.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 6.—Steamers Nizam, Ras Elba, Statesman, City of Bombay and Palawan.

Nov. 7.—Steamers Nerbudda, Jupiter, Chusan, and Scharlachberger, Ships Erne and Majestic.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 11.

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Egypt s—2 bales hides, Owen and Okeli; 40 cwt mother of pearl shell, Aga Abas Shoostri; 22 cwt desmaws, M Fakirbhoy and Co; 11 cwt desmaws, R Fazul; 6 bales woollen carpets, G Mahomed.

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Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

HAND-BOOK, OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE;

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

REUTER'S London financial telegrams of last evening advises a further advance of 3-16th per cent. in Consols, at 112 15-16; Indian Sterling Loan remaining unchanged, at 117. The market rate of discount on short Bills was put up 1-8th at 2 7-8; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper being unchanged at 2¾ per cent. The price of Bar Silver in London declined ⅛d., say to 26⅛d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was half a cent cheaper, at 59 3-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 1-8th cent lower, at 4·85¼ dollars. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8th per cent. higher, at £63 3-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 13-32d. per rupee. Further shipments of Specie to the East are advised, say, £70,000 in Silver and £50,000 in Gold, all for Bombay. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats and Arrivals quiet. Sales again 12,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged with the exception of that from Egyptian "Fair" Browne, which was 1-16d. lower, at 4 1-8d. per lb.; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher. The imports were 21,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, yesterday, 5 7-8 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton; and Futures were also unchanged at Sunday's quotations. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 64,000 bales, and this season's figures now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years for the same period:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts...	64,000	41,000	32,000
Four days' do.	281,000	179,000	142,000
Since 1st September......	2,762,000	2,798,000	1,938,000

Again to-day, European exporters have been out of our Cotton market, no ready business having been reported for their account; but a moderate amount of business has transpired for account of local consumers. This has amounted to some 900 bales of ready old stuff, consisting of Oomra and Dhollera descriptions on about the level of previous rates; besides contracts for Julgaum of the new crop for January delivery, at Rs. 150 for "Fully Good"; and 200 "Fully Good" Wudwan, for May delivery at Rs. 159 per candy. The market closed quiet with prices unchanged.

With the exception that at Barsee the weather was unseasonable, and it looked like rain, the official reports of the Cotton crop to hand this morning are as favourable as those received at the beginning of the week. Picking had begun in all the districts of the Oomrawattee circle, and in some the Cotton was arriving at the marts in small quantities. The Broach crop could hardly look better than it does.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are unchanged and neglected by exporters.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	453	bales.
Wheat	6,691	cwts.
Linseed	694	"
Rapeseed	1,093	"
Gingellyseed	5,472	"
Castorseed	1,516	"
Rice	23,640	"

FREIGHTS are quiet on account of short supplies of produce, and rates, in the absence of fresh business to test them, are nominal, say for ready 14s. to 14s. 6d. per ton, and forward 15s. to 15s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits; and business to-day has been upon a very small scale, there having been no Merchants' Bills offering, and only a trifling demand for Bank media of remittance. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...	1s. 3 5-8d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	......	1s. 3 5-8d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	......	1s. 3 11-16d.	"
Credits	"	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
Francs	"	1·66¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at yesterday's quotations of 97 11-16 for 3½ per Cents for Cash, and 97 5-8 for this month's settlement; 91, nominal, being now quoted for Threes.

SHARES are dull. Imperial Cotton Mill are Rs. 10 lower, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownagar 2 27-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	26⅛

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Imperialist left here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 11.

Mail steamer Socotra, from China, and Orient mail steamer Cusco from Australia, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Saghalien left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 10 p. m., and she is expected here on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 5 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 9.

Ford Anderson, Lt, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Naini Tal.
Turner, Surgn Major, Punjab, A M S, on sick leave, from Rawal Pindi.

NOVEMBER 10.

Hirst, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Man Regt, on duty, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 9.

Frodsham, Major, Bengal, 1st Bn, E Surrey Regt, to rejoin, to Jhansi.

NOVEMBER 10.

Dunlop, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Malta.
Anderson, Lieut, Bengal, R E, on medical leave, to England.

NOVEMBER 11.

Hill, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Battn Y and L Regt, to rejoin, to Agra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th November, 1897.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next, the 13th instant, at 4.45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.
Dress.—Review order—Khaki.

2. Particulars of the Prizes offered by the Commanding Officer for class firing and attendances at parades for the Adult and Cadet Companies are with Officers Commanding Companies and at Head-quarters.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Coy.:—No. 4257 Vol. A. E. Blunt, No. 4258 Vol. W. D. Slaney, No. 4259 Vol. T. E. Deane, and No. 4260 Vol. P. Chatten.

4. On and after Monday next the 15th instant, the Range at Cooria will be available daily for class firing, as well as practice.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th November, 1897.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps' Club, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow (Saturday the 13th instant), at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual Gun Target practice. Expenses will be refunded on application on parade.
Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target practice can parade at the same time and place under the senior present. Dress.—The same.

2. The Corps' Committee will assemble at the Fort Head quarters this (Friday) evening, at 6 30 p.m.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 9th instant, and posted as stated against their names:—No. 586 Gr. J. Helman, and No. 587 Gr. T. H. Jones, No. 1 Sub-division, No. 2 Company, No. 588 Gr. W. Ewing, No. 4 Sub-division, No. 2 Company, No. 589 Gr. J. E. Walsh, No. 1 Sub-division, No. 1 Company.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 11th November 1897.

1. There will be drill daily for recruits in the Riding School, at 7 a.m., punctually.

2. General parade on Monday, 15th instant, fall in at the Queen's Statue, at 6-30 a.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

PICTURESQUE INDIA

A Series of Articles by

The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I., &c.,

Will shortly appear in the Columns of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

1. THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—Its Picturesqueness. Its Population.
2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

For dates see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAXTER—November 3, at Mozufferpore, the wife of R. A. Baxter, of a daughter.
HUDSON—November 6, at Mozufferpore, the wife of H. E. Hudson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HORNE—MEARS—October 21, at Christ Church, Chittagong, by the Rev. A. D. Green, Lindsay Douglas Horne, Assam-Bengal Railway, to Nellie, youngest daughter of Allen Mears, late of the East Indian Railway.
LAMOND—McGREGOR—November 6, at 16, Elgin Road, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. Paton Bogg, M. A., assisted by the Rev. J. H. Brown, B. A., B. D., Missionaries of the London Missionary Society, Walter Lamond, Engineer of Kamarhatty Jute Mills, to Jemima, only daughter of William McGregor, Kamarhatty.
ROBERTS—REILLY—November 6, at St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, (by special licence), by the Rev. A. Kitchin, Charles Richard Plomer, eldest son of Samuel Plomer Roberts, Esq., of Falmouth, England, to Claire, (Toon), youngest daughter of the late Dr. E. Reilly, of the Chandney Hospital, Calcutta. No cards.
URQUHART—COLLINS—October 30, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Venerable Archdeacon McCarthy, David McNabb Urquhart, of Calcutta, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain W. S. Marshall, R. E., P. W. D., and widow of the late Mr. J. W. Collins.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—October 30, at Karnal, of heart disease, Henry McArthur Atkinson, late P. W. D., and District Engineer, Karnal.
PRESTAGE—October 18, at the Mill, Simla, Franklin Prestage.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1897.

WE have already dealt with some of the principal amendments of the law of Criminal Procedure proposed in the Bill introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council, last month, by Mr. Chalmers. Now that printed copies of the Bill have been published in the provincial Gazettes, some of the other amendments incorporated therein may be considered. In the third clause the term "Joint Sessions Judge" is finally abandoned in favour of the term "Additional Sessions Judge," so that the appellation of "the Joint" frequently heard in mofussil towns will now become a thing of the past. The definition of the word "accused" is extended so as to include all persons against whom proceedings may be taken or are sought to be taken. A new clause added to Section 10 empowers a Local Government to appoint an additional District Magistrate for a term not exceeding three months to meet an emergency which may require the entire attention of the District Magistrate. The need for this change was illustrated in the sectarian riots of three or four years ago. The provision is calculated to prevent unnecessary delay in the administration of justice, as is also the one which authorises a Sessions Judge to make rules for the disposal of any urgent application or matter by an Assistant Sessions Judge when he himself is unavoidably absent or incapable of acting. By a new clause to Section 21, the Chief Presidency Magistrate is given the same general powers of control over other Presidency Magistrates as are now vested in a District Magistrate over other Magistrates in the District. In other respects, too, the right of the First Magistrate of the Presidency towns is to increase, while that of his colleagues is to decrease. The power to release persons imprisoned for failing to give security is to be confined in presidency towns to him, and he is given the additional power to direct any mitigation he may think fit of the order to find securities. The effect of this change will be to give the Chief Presidency Magistrate virtual powers of appeal in cases of this kind from the decisions of his colleagues on the Magisterial bench. He is also given power, hitherto only accorded to District Magistrates, to issue temporary orders at once in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger. Under an arrangement which is a survival of the old days when the Governments of Bengal and of India were practically one and indivisable, the right of appointing Justices of the Peace for Calcutta is shared by the Governor-General-in-Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, but under the new Bill the Bengal Government will exercise in law as well as in practice the same exclusive right in the matter as the Bombay Government possesses in regard to the Presidency City. Under clause 34, the same appellate powers are given to an Additional Sessions Judge as to a Sessions Judge, in reference to the decisions of Assistant Sessions Judges. The anomaly under which a District Magistrate could confer subordinate judicial powers, but could not take them away (that right being confined to the local Government), is disposed of by the addition of a clause to Section 41.

Upon the suggestion of the Bombay Government, the application of the section which describes the circumstances under which the police may arrest without warrant from a Magistrate is expressly extended to village policemen or chowkidars. This amendment is proposed in consequence of the ruling of the Madras High Court, to the effect that a village chowkidar is not a police officer competent within the terms of this section to arrest without warrant. It is well that the legislature should amend the law thus interpreted, for otherwise a drunken or angry man might commit murder in a village miles away from any place where there was an officer competent to arrest him. Another change which will make the operation of the law more effective in regard to village crimes is that proposed under section 61, by which the period of detention in police custody commences from the time that the person arrested is put in charge of a regular police officer, and not of a village officer. As the law now stands the term of lawful detention frequently expires before the commencement of police investigation has been possible. The difficulties which have sometimes attended the service of a summons on a company or other body corporate in cases of public nuisance and so forth are removed by the provision in Section 69, that such service of summons shall be effected by serving it on the secretary, local manager or other principal officer of the corporation, either by a process server, or by registered post letter. In the section of the code relating to the attachment of property a new sub-clause is to be added which empowers the Court to order the immediate sale of attached live stock or of perishable goods, the proceeds of the sale to abide the order of the Court pending a final decision of the case. The inconvenience arising from the absence of legal provision for the summary adjudication of claims to property attached shown to exist in several reported cases, will be removed by an amendment to the same Section giving to the Court this power. The Section dealing with the execution of search warrants is to be strengthened by authorising the search of a person in or about the place, on whom there may be reasonable suspicion that any article sought for is concealed. There is a general belief that such search of persons in connection with search warrants is often resorted to by the police, and it is very desirable that this should be done under legal authority. The period for which a Court can bind over a vagrant on other suspected person to be of good behaviour is extended from six to twelve months. In another part of the same Chapter the security for good behaviour to be taken from habitual offenders is again extended to "a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community," the omission of this proviso from the Code of 1882 having been found to be inconvenient. Another alteration of the Chapter enables a Magistrate to deal in one proceeding with two or more persons associated in the same matter which is under enquiry relating to good behaviour to keep the peace. As already stated the amended Code will authorise the substitution of "police supervision" in place of the giving of securities to be of good behaviour. The change is a desirable one, in view of the fact mentioned by Mr. Chalmers when introducing the Bill, that an increasing number of persons go to prison year by year owing to their inability to find securities. If however, the surveillance is of an offensive or ostentatious kind the lot of the individual thus let off from prison will not be a happy one. The power hitherto possessed by the Superintendent of a Jail to determine the sufficiency of security tendered and thereupon to release a person from custody is very properly abrogated under the Bill, and he will be required in all cases to refer the matter to the Court or Magistrate who made the order under which the person has been arrested.

The law of procedure in the case of disputes regarding immovable property is to be cleared from the uncertainties arising from the wording of the present Code. The expression "land or water" is defined to include houses, fisheries, crops or other produce of land, and the rents or profits of such property. Of more importance is the authority to be given to the Magistrate to appoint a receiver of any attached property, thus remedying difficultis often found to exist regarding the management of such property. Another noteworthy change proposed is the power to be given to a Magistrate to order the police to investigate a cognisable offence. In cases in which a police officer declines to investigate a cognizable offence when asked to do so by a complainant, the officer will be required to record the refusal and to inform the aggrieved party that he has done so. The power of police officers to require the attendance of witnesses will be subject in the case of purdah-nashin ladies to a reference to the District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate for orders. The oft mooted question as to whether a Magistrate has power to record a confession in regard to offences committed outside the limits of his jurisdiction is set at rest by an express provision to that effect. In the mofussil the officer in charge of a police station is the ex-officio constable who makes arrangements for the holding of an inquest. But as such officers often have other work of a pressing nature to attend to, the revised Code will give the local Governments power to appoint special police officers for such purposes. It will also enable the local Government to appoint a medical officer not in regular Government service to hold *post mortems.* Provision is also made for the first time, so far as the Statute Book as distinct from executive orders is concerned, for inquiries into deaths of prisoners in jail. The brief summary we have given of the changes proposed by no means exhausts the list of alterations deemed desirable by Government as the result of fifteen years' experience and of the contradictory rulings laid down by the eleven Courts in India which have coordinate jurisdiction as High Courts.

WE learn that in view of the objections raised by the Chamber of Commerce to the proposal to detain third class passengers arriving in Bombay under observation for seven days and of the practical difficulties incidental to the feeding and housing of a continuous stream of 15,000 or 20,000 people on the outskirts of the city at the public expense, Government are now considering the advisability of carrying out an alternative proposal. A plan has already been adopted at Surat of refusing to allow third class passengers to book from the infected town for other places, until they have been under observation for seven days. It is understood that the Government have been advised to adopt this rule in regard to bookings from Poona and other stricken towns to Bombay. But it seems to us that detention at the place of departure will be ineffective unless it is applied in the case of passengers not only to Bombay, but to other places also, otherwise the purpose in view will be evaded by persons booking to other stations, and from thence taking tickets to the Presidency capital or proceeding by road. The principle of detention at the starting point, where people are close to their own homes, and can abandon the intention to travel when, at the outset, they are confronted with the inconvenience of quarantine, is a sound one. Not only will it be less irksome to travellers to be detained in or near their own towns, where the members of their families or friends can be communicated with, but the task of detention will be much more effectively and easily worked when it is spread over a number of infected places than when concentrated at Bombay—a concentration which, unlike the other system, would not avail for smaller non-infected areas, like Kalyan and Thana. It is, of course, essential that if the scheme is to succeed it should be applied at all places where plague is epidemic. It would be necessary to send passengers booking at small places whe[re] camps of observation could not convenientl[y] be organised, to the nearest large statio[n] there to be detained for the requisite peri[od]. Another important corrolary of the scheme [is] the careful carrying out of the examination [of] arrivals at Bombay and other non-infecte[d] places, so as to circumvent evasions of th[e] project.

It is understood that the members of th[e] Plague Commission are strongly in favour o[f] prompt steps being taken to render the im[-] portation of the disease less easy of accom[-] plishment than at present, and it ma[y] be hoped their advice will be acted on. [A] fact of material importance in consideri[ng] the question is the comparatively non-infec[-] tious character of local cases in Bombay at the present time. It has been noted for weeks past that even when an attack occurs in a crowded chawl it is seldom followed by others. The reverse happens in regard to imported cases many of which have been accompanied by the pneumonic symptoms which are so especially dangerous. Only this week a whole Maho[me]dan family of six persons who came from Poona, whither they had travelled to attend some funeral ceremonies, has been swept away one after the other by the pestilence. Undoubtedly, whatever system of detention is adopted, it will cause some inconvenience to trade. But in any case the inconvenience will be trifling compared with that which would ensue if the unchecked importation of plague cases lead to a recurrence of the epidemic on a large scale in the ensuing cold weather. As our correspondent "Nemesis" pointed out the other day, "the recrudescence of the plague in an epidemic form, which the frequent introduction of fresh centres of infection is almost certain sooner or later to bring about, will prove immeasurably more disastrous to the trade and industries of the city than any temporary injury resulting from quarantine." The local harvests are abundant, while those of Europe are, almost without exception, below the average, as well as those of America. A busy export season may therefore be looked for, provided Bombay escapes a second heavy visitation of plague, as we may with every reason anticipate, judging from the experience of other cities. But should that calamity overtake us, ships will not come to Bombay to take freights, delivery of which, on arrival at Marseilles or other Continental ports, may be either refused altogether or stopped for days or weeks. The regular steamers will come and go, but they will not be able to cope with the trade. If we are to have an active export season—of which there is every hope—the cargo steamers must not be kept away by fear of another plague epidemic.

THE definite announcement made by Reute[r] yesterday that tenders for India Council Bills have been further suspended for at least fou[r] weeks, restored confidence to an Exchan[ge] market that has fluctuated a good deal duri[ng] the week. On Monday rumours were curre[nt] that as the period for which Council Bills ha[d] been suspended was over the sale of the documents would be resumed. The gold deale[rs] thereupon made a rush, and the market wen[t] down to 1s. 3 19-32d. On Wednesday the statement made by the *Pioneer* that there was no possibility of Council Bills being sold just yet, led people to sell again, and the market rallied to 10½ and 11 annas, larger re-sales being made at these figures. At the same time the announcement of the Allahabad paper (which we were able to authoritatively contradict yesterday) that the four and a-half crores of deferred Bills would be put upon the market before the beginning of the New Year in addition to the regular drawings, had a disturbing effect. Speculation was rife, until the news received from London yesterday morning put all doubts at rest; and confidence was fully restored. Exchange will probably remain steady for some time, especially as there is every reason to believe that no allotments will be made until after the New Year has commenced. The confidence expressed by the Government of India in their despatch on the silver question as to the establishment of a stable rate of sixteenpence leads many business men here to believe that should the suspension of Council Bills fail to put Exchange safely in the long wished-for haven, Government will impose a heavier duty on silver so as to prevent its competition with Council Bills as a means of payment of the balance of trade. Government paper remains low at present, and will continue so until a return to the normal state of things on the frontier is in sight. The market is so sensitive that even the news of the trifling brush at Saran Sar and the loss of twenty-two men there had the result of bringing down quotations for some hours.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Dunera left Port Said on the 8th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 19th idem.

MR. H. A. F. CURRIE is on relief of his duties as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

MR. W. HAYLAND has been appointed to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Satara District.

THE Bombay High Court (Mr. Justice Ranade, and Mr. Justice Fulton) have disposed of an important reference in the case of Imperatrix vs. Ratnya walad Raja made by Mr. A. Cumine, Agent to H. E. the Governor in Khandesh, who had convicted the accused of the murder of his wife and sentenced him to transportation for life. On the 11th ultimo, Mr. Cumine sent the proceedings in the case for confirmation by the High Court stating that the murder was committed in the Mewas estate of Kathi, a scheduled district under Act 14 of 1874. He also sent an appeal petition from the convict, mentioning that he first of all sent the papers to Government, thinking from the judgment of the High Court in Imperatrix vs. Burah (appeal No. 21 of 1890) that the High Court does not accept jurisdiction and responsibility in schedule districts. Mr. Cumine added that Government had directed him that the present case was distinguishable from that against Burah, inasmuch as, in this case, the sentence was beyond the absolute jurisdiction of the Agent, and had ordered him to submit the proceedings to the High Court under rule 35 of the rules made under Bombay Act 11 of 1846. Their lordships decided that they have jurisdiction to hear and determine the present case, and have directed that notices should be issued to the Political Agent and to the prisoner.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 9 was 701, giving a death-rate of 42·33 per annum per thousand as against 40·62 the corresponding period of last year, and 29·48 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 159 died from fevers, of which 53 were bubonic; 2, measles; 11, cholera; 1, leprosy; 127, phthisis; 51, diseases of the nervous system; 123, affections of the respiratory organs; 29, diarrhœa; 32, dysentery; 32, still-born; 49, old age and debility; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 36; Brahmin, 23; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 325; Hindu outcaste, 72; Mussalman, 194; Parsee, 14; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 25; European, 1; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 262 as against 295 the corresponding period of last year, and 346 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SUSPENSION OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Tenders for India Council Bills have been suspended for a further minimum period of four weeks.

THE LIVERPOOL ELECTION.

The election at Liverpool to replace Mr. Bigham who has been appointed a judge, has resulted in the return of Mr. MacArthur, the Unionist candidate, who polled 2,711 votes; whilst Mr. Rea, the Radical candidate, polled 2,657.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

Nov. 11.

The War Office is contemplating a Royal Warrant for removing the main grievances of officers of the Medical Staff and rendering the Staff thoroughly efficient.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. India, with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left here, at 11-30 a.m. to-day.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

GALLANTRY OF LIEUTENANT COSTELLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

Particulars of the gallant deeds for which Lieutenant Costello has received the Victoria Cross have not yet appeared in the published despatches.

The facts are these: On the night of the 26th July last, the 24th Punjab Infantry, holding a wall of the Malakhand Camp overlooking the Bazaar, were hard pressed and retired to the inner wall, some way back. After the evacuation of the first position, it was discovered a wounded havildar had been left behind, and Lieutenant Costello with two sepoys went out and carried him in from the space covered by the enemy's fire and swept again and again by their swordsmen.

Lieutenant Costello was shot through the right arm in a fight the next night, but continued doing duty until he was again severely wounded by another shot through the left arm and back in the fighting on the 29th.

Lieutenant Costello is now in England on leave and is convalescent.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Blomfield Cheshire Regiment, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-quarters, Madras Command, vice Colonel Kempster, on service.

The Government have sanctioned the permanent transfer of the Office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Punjab Command, from Rawalpindi to Murree, with effect from April next.

No less than fifty-four Civil Hospital Assistants have been with drawn from other provinces to meet the requirements of the Famine operations in the Central Provinces; twenty have been recalled from employment in the Bengal, Madras, and Berar for military duty; and eight Military Hospital Assistants, who had been lent to the Civil Department, for work in connection with the Plague and Famine, have reverted to the Army.

PLAGUE CAMP ON THE BENGAL FRONTIER.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

A new Plague Barrier Camp is to be started immediately at Chavsa Railway station, six miles west of Buxar on the very boundary of the Bengal Province. Surgeon-Captain Buchanan will be in charge. The building of the camp is to commence at once.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Nov. 11.

There were 47 cases and 42 deaths in the city, to-day; in the cantonment 40 cases and 15 deaths; and in the suburban limits 2 cases and one death.

The total mortality in the city was 63.

The District returns show 14 cases and 11 deaths, both indigenous and imported.

The total number of deaths from plague up to date amounts to 3,822.

In the General Plague Hospital 32 were admitted, 34 died, and 433 remain under treatment; in the Mahomedan Hospital 18 were admitted and 8 died, leaving 96 under treatment; and in the Hindu one was admitted, 3 died, and 59 remain under treatment.

The move of the 26th Field Battery, R. A., from Kamptee to Kirkee has been cancelled owing to the prevalence of plague.

EUROPEAN PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL.

ANOTHER DEATH REPORTED.

There are now nine European patients in the Sassoon Hospital, suffering from plague.

Most of them are doing well. Mrs. Black is in a fair way of recovering, and Mr. Lewis is better.

Mr. Farrell, from the Evangelistic Mission, Elphinstone Road, died, to-day, in the hospital.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

FRESH OUTBREAK AT KHATKAR KALAN.

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

Unfortunately the hopes entertained of plague in the Punjab having been extinguished by timely preventive measures has not been realized, as plague has appeared at two new villages at Ghandar Kaid, near Khatkar Kalan. There have been three cases, and four suspicious deaths; and at Jhandiala close to Khatkar Kalan, one fatal case.

The Civil and Medical authorities are one the spot taking the usual preventive measures.

Lahore Hindus are actively pushing forward a scheme to assist their co-religionists, should the disease spread to Lahore.

In Sind police cordons and other strict measures are being taken.

THE MALAKHAND FORCE.

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

A small body of Aka Khels is reported near the Gandao Pass, but all was quiet yesterday with General Hammond's Column at Bara.

The Massuzai Chamkanni lashkar was still holding the Kharmana and Dara yesterday.

General Blood reconnoitred yesterday from Jalala as far as the approach to the Tochi Valley, and found all quiet.

THE TOCHI FORCE.

Telegrams despatched last night from the Tochi Valley report nothing of interest.

SERIOUS MORTALITY AMONG THE TROOPS.

A HARROWING TALE.

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

From the Tochi comes a harrowing narrative. Water has been the great enemy of the troops. The most awful and virulent type of dysentery broke out, in some cases developing to enteritis. The Rifle Brigade began to suffer most, and at last practically the whole regiment became infected with the deadly power of the air or water, perhaps of both.

Those who had to look after the sick were getting more and more hopeless in the search for a remedy. The camp was moved, but still there was no change and the few graves of Maizar heroes had an addition of thirty before the regiment was ordered back to Miran Shah. There again the little cemetery became one of forty graves, and there was nothing for it but to send the regiment to the base, and so back to India.

In the midst of all this terrible mortality the men of the 93rd and Rifle Brigade showed a quiet heroism that reflects lasting credit on them. No man went into hospital unless he actually could not stand, and soldiers died quietly and nobly on their beds of bhoosa without complaint. We have lost 120 Europeans, officers and men, and hospitals in India will probably tell a more awful tale in the winter.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

SEVERE ENGAGEMENT ON TUESDAY.

TWENTY-TWO KILLED AND FORTY-FIVE WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

Tirah news, dated 10th, says that during the retirement, on the 9th, of the reconnaissance force from Saran Sar the Northamptons were heavily engaged with the enemy, who pressed closely on the rear-guard from all sides.

The casualties of the day were:—

Northamptons—killed: Lieutenants Waddell and Macintyre and seventeen men.

Wounded: Lieutenant Trent and 29 men.

Dorsets—killed: 2 men; wounded, Lieutenants Ingham and Mercer and six men.

15th Sikhs—killed: 1 man, wounded 4.

36th Sikhs: wounded 3 men.

Total 22 killed and 45 wounded.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

LATER.

Particulars now issued of Tuesday's fighting state that the Northamptons were marching down a ravine, while the Dorsets, 15th Sikhs, and the 36th Sikhs were on higher ground on either flank.

A party of the tribesmen lying hidden in a nullah suddenly opened fire at very close quarters upon the Northamptons, inflicting heavy losses, apparently, in a few minutes. This was within a mile of the camp.

The other troops were only very slightly engaged.

The force had left Saran Sar in good time to reach the camp before sunset, the distance being only five miles, but it was dark when the attack was made.

The Brigade which proceeded to reconnoitre Saran Sar on Tuesday was under the command of General Westmacott. It comprised the Northamptons, the Dorsets, the 15th and 36th Sikhs, two Mountain Batteries, and one company of Sappers.

WIRE-CUTTING CONTINUES.

Telegraph wire was cut on General Lockhart's line of communication in several places on Tuesday night.

The whole of the heavy baggage of the Division was to reach Maidan Camp yesterday.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE INCREASING.

Foot and mouth disease is now reported amongst the transport cattle as far up the line as Kai and Thal.

RECONNAISSANCE BY GENERAL LOCKHART.

CONTINUED FIRING INTO THE CAMP.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Maidan, 9th November, says:— Captain E. Y. Watson, Commissariat Officer, 4th Brigade, was shot through the head by a stray shot at 6 o'clock, last evening, and died almost immediately. The 4th Brigade inflicted great damage on the Zakha Khel towers and fortified posts yesterday.

This tribe has defiantly refused to send in any Jirgahs, and are known to be chiefly responsible for the night firing.

Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of the mixed Brigade of the 2nd Division east of the camp, which Sir William Lockhart accompanied. Two men wounded have just been sent back. The wire was cut last night.

A remarkable occurrence that in this huge camp at night that Lieutenant Giffard was killed and Captain Sullivan wounded, and last night when Captain Watson was shot there were no casualties amongst the men or followers.

JIRGAHS COME IN.

LATER.

Three Afridi Jirgahs, namely, Malikdin, Kumbar, and Adam Khels came in to-day. Three more sections are expected to-morrow.

AKA KHEL GATHERING AT THE GANDAO PASS.

Camp Bara, 10th November.—There has been absolutely no news of importance to wire for the last three days. A few sections of tribes are reported to be still busy removing their families, and a lashkar previously reported at Barwan is still in that neighbourhood. Of these some three hundred are Aka Khels who have returned to the vicinity of the Gandao Pass and their watch fires can be seen on the hills at night. No further developments can be expected until it is known how Sir William Lockhart's terms have been received.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AMONG SLAUGHTER CATTLE.

Shinawari, 10th November.—General Sir Power Palmer left Shinawari to-day to visit the advanced posts at Karappa and Mastura. There is foot and mouth disease among the slaughter cattle in several places on the line of communication. Active measures are being taken to prevent its spreading.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

HEAVY MORTALITY AMONG THE MEN.

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

The Rifle Brigade arrived at Rawalpindi yesterday, where they make a halt for three days, and arrive at Umballa on the 13th.

It is regrettable to notice that there have been 73 deaths recently in this regiment, and probably 100 men at least will be invalided.

THE KHARMANA INCIDENT.

MORE ABOUT THE SAD FATE OF THE KAPURTHALA PICQUET.

The following are further particulars regarding the loss of the picquet of the Kapurthala Infantry in the action of the 7th.

The Political Officer in the night heard through spies that the picquet of the Infantrymen tried to return from the top of the hill by a short cut, but got into a ravine, the grass and jungle of which was set fire to by the enemy, thus cutting off their line of retreat from the river.

The Chamkannis lashkar was then coming down behind a spur running parallel to Gao Darra, and on seeing the difficulty of Sikhs, got above them, and hurled down rocks. The enemy then gradually surrounded the the unfortunate men, and eventually shot them all down.

The Sikhs fought gallantly to the last, killing among others two of the principal leaders of the lashkar.

AFFAIRS IN THE SWAT VALLEY.

THE BONERWALS STILL RECALCITRANT.

IMMEDIATE ACTION AGAINST THE UTMAN KHELS.

The Mian Guls of Swat, who have surrendered to Major Deane, are finding a difficult matter to induce the Bonerwals to submit to the terms of the Government. Up to date they have refused to come in, and lay their case before the Political Officer. The Mian Guls, therefore, wish the Government to intervene in outstanding disputes between themselves and the Bonerwalls, which, they say, their respective Maliks find impossible to settle between themselves in a permanent manner in consequence of the want of faith af some sections.

This is opposed to the declared policy of the Government. The first thing necessary towards a settlement was absolute submission of the Bonerwalls to the terms of the Government.

The Bonerwals have been given till the 15th to accept our terms.

Major Deane is endeavouring to trace what share each of these tribes had in the conspiracy which led to the rising in the Swat.

One or two Columns from General Blood's Force are to start immediately against the Utman Khels. The composition of the Columns has not yet been made public. The Highland Light Infantry, two Native Infantry Regiments, and a Mountain Battery at least go; but two Columns are considered probable.

THE SURVEY OPERATIONS.

The Government of India has abandoned the idea of carrying out survey from Peshawar to Lungi Kotal, as previously arranged. Orders have just been issued cancelling the original orders to have all in readiness for a survey.

The survey from Nowshera to Dargai near Malakhand is, however, proceeding apace. The survey party now has a military escort between Maidan and Dargai when outside British territory.

WITH GENERAL LOCKHART.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MASTURA VALLEY, Nov. 2.

THREE Brigades under General Lockhart are encamped three miles beyond the Arhanga Pass. One Brigade, the first, under General Hart, is encamped at Mastura, in the Orakzai-Tirah. The terms have been issued to the Afridis, and as far as I can ascertain they have been given five days to comply, and the next few days will show whether they are going to send in their jirgahs or refuse to take the terms offered them. Large convoys proceed daily from Karappa to Mastura, and from Mastura to General Lockhart's Camp. The Bombay Pioneers have been at work on the Sampagha Pass, and are now on the Arhanga making a road for camels. Laden camels are to-day arriving in Mastura Camp. About 600 coolies, all Pathans, have been impressed to help to improve the road on the lines of communication. A fine strong swarthy lot of men they look, and under a couple of energetic engineer officers are doing real serviceable work. They are a curiously dressed gang—having made coats and other articles of apparel out of gram bags and any bits of cloth they have found by the wayside. They are well paid, and consequently work with a will—12 annas per diem, free rations, and a blanket each to cover them at night is given them in return for their services. They require their one blanket as you may imagine, as we have frost at nights now. This morning the ice on my basin was half an inch thick. Almost an hour before the sun goes down one is very glad to get into one's poshteen, and at dinner time, generally about 6-30 p.m., we have a large wood-fire round which the mess is arranged. Wood is very plentiful luckily, the fir and pine trees making excellent fuel. The villages here in this valley are very well built, large open verandahs outside, which are evidently used as summer quarters, while snug little rooms inside are their dwellings in the colder season. Immense stores of firewood are collected in each village and plenty of forage, but very little grain is obtainable. They have carried away a great deal and must have buried a great quantity. Foraging parties daily sally forth, but the Afridi is an old soldier and knows full well the necessity of our obtaining plenty of food for the transport animals, and has done his best to arrange that we shall get as little as possible out of him. Pariah dogs are the only live creatures they have left behind in their villages, and they sleep all day, and being hungry and miserable make the night hideous with their howls. All the flocks have been driven away, a few stray chickens being found and quickly snapped up and eaten. The Commissariat flocks pushed over the Sampagha to-day and more will continue along this route as long as Shinwari continues to be a depot for supplies, it being the rumour in camp that the line will soon be opened out from Peshawar to Maidan. On our troops arriving at Maidan on the 31st October the Afridis were seen in large numbers crossing a steep range of hills some seven miles distant driving the flocks. It was impossible then to push on and intercept them, and by the morning of the 1st November they had got clear away and out of reach. Since I began this letter I hear that the foraging parties have found a great deal of grain, and going round the transport lines it is a pleasure to hear the animals crunching their grain, forgetful of long marches with heavy loads over bad passes, only interested in the present moment. I think anyone who has been on this expedition will never say an angry word against a mule again—the magnificent work these beasts do and the willingness and pluck they show has excited the admiration of anyone who has had anything to do with them. Several of them I have seen drop dead on the road struggling on with their loads up to the very end. The Mountain Battery mules are perhaps the best in the whole force, and always look as fit as possible, and are a credit to their corps in every way. A Commissariat officer—an old Bombay acquaintance—here with the force told me that the transport animals for these two divisions alone covered over thirty miles of road, and you can imagine the difficulty of getting them across passes in single file, on a badly graded rough mountain track. After the fights of the Sampagha and Arangha passes regiments did not get the whole of their kit for several days, care of course being taken to push on the men's great coats and blankets in time to reach the camp by nightfall. In many cases even this did not arrive for everyone, and the misery of a night in this climate without a single blanket has to be experienced before it can be thoroughly realised. The great changes of temperature between mid-day and midnight are necessarily causing a certain amount of fever and sickness, but on the whole the health of the troops is very good. Apparently as we approach further into Tirah the number of fruit trees and wild flowers growing in such abundance below the Samana ridges are growing gradually less, though the Mastura valley and Maidan in which General Lockhart's camp is pitched are studded with well-built villages, and nearly the whole valley is under cultivation. Even half-way up some of the highest hills the fields are terraced, and show the work of many hundreds of years. Unluckily the harvest has all been gathered in. On the north the faces of the mountains are covered with pines and firs and other trees, while the southern are bare and rocky and barren. The snipers have evidently retired as our force advances, and the camps at Karappa, Gundaki, Sampagba and Mastura connecting Maidan with Shinwari have all had quiet peaceful nights. Every precaution is taken in the shape of pickets on commanding heights, and these are the people who catch the full force of the cold evening winds. Convoys too are well taken care of; the Afridi under our careful training is proving such a wary enemy and his tactics so thoroughly skilful, that if he had half a chance he would swoop down on an unprotected convoy. The postal arrangements are excellent, and the Telegraph have laid the wire as far as Maidan. Another testimony that all the enemy have gone north is that the wire has not been cut, as nothing would be easier or give the Afridi more pleasure than to come down in the dead of night and cut the wires between two camps, where he would be safe, and make off to the hills before daylight.

Colonel Hill's successful reconnaissance up the Karmana Darra was marred by a quite unexpected loss of life, unless in some providential way a party of the Kapurthala infantry have escaped being cut up. The story is in many respects a strange one, and must be told at length. It appears that when the column which had visited Ensor in the Massuzai country was returning, a halt was made at Jani Kot, some five miles distant from Sadda Camp. A picquet of thirty-five Sikhs under a jemadar, drawn from the Kapurthala infantry, had been posted on the heights above the right bank of the river. The position had apparently been chosen as it overlooked not only the road along the river bed, but also the Gao Darra, which joins the Karmana defile at Jani Kot. This picquet was signalled to withdraw, and the message was acknowledged. Shortly afterwards the men were seen descending the slope of the hill, but became hidden from view owing to the inequality of the ground, which was partly covered with brushwood. No anxiety was felt regarding them, as the enemy were retiring. What happened is not at present known, but all the units of the column were reported present, and the march to Sadda was continued, not a shot being fired by the tribesmen. After arrival in camp the Commandant of the Kapurthala infantry again reported all present. Later in the evening, however, Colonel Hill was informed that the subadar and his 35 men were missing. Inquiries made next day by the Political Officer led to no result, and it is feared that the whole party have been cut up. The greatest anxiety is felt as to their fate, as there were large bodies of the enemy in the Karmana defile, and it seems probable that the sepoys lost their way in descending from the hill. The explanation as to how all the Kapurthala infantry were twice reported as present has still to be furnished, and pending information on this point no judgment can be formed as to who was to blame.

The attitude of the tribesmen, east of Sadda, during the last few days has become more hostile. All the Chamkanni clans have joined the Massuzai, and the position of Chikkai, the well known chief, who has been friendly throughout, is becoming most difficult.—*Pioneer.*

It may be remembered that during the night attack on the baggage of the main column in the Arhanga Pass, on the 1st instant, two ponies of the Jeypore Transport train were killed and 69 were reported missing with their loads, which were said at the time to be chiefly kits. Some rifles were lost at the same time. We now hear that the Afridis also looted 13,000 rounds of Lee-Metford ammunition, loaded, of course, with the Dum Dum bullet.

It has doubtless struck many people as curious that the Peshawar Movable Column, now at Bara, has not been moved, as it might easily have been, into the Bara Valley to stop the Afridis, whom General Lockhart is driving before him. It is, we believe, a fact that some days ago General Lockhart asked the Simla authorities to move the force up the valley, foreseeing that what has happened would happen. But Simla refused. Why?—Simla only knows. Surely General Lockhart must know better than the little tin gods on the mountain side what is desirable, and the meddle and muddle policy is once again most regrettable. The foregoing, we believe, to be correct, and it was written to us by a trusted correspondent before he saw the telegram from General Lockhart, of October 31st, in which he said that the Afridis were passing into the Bara Valley, and that he was powerless to intercept them. This telegram seems to confirm our correspondent's assertion, and we may now speak more definitely and say that it was on October 25th that General Lockhart desired the Peshawar Movable—or Immovable—Column to go up the Bara Valley. Criticism is always easy, but it really does seem as if the people in Simla were trying to frustrate the complete success of Sir William Lockhart's Force. This is extremely to be regretted. The Peshawar Column is described as being under Sir William Lockhart's orders, and why in that case his desires are countermanded from Simla, and the responsibility left to him, while the initiative is taken out of his hands, is more than the plain man can understand. It is only recently that we criticised the planning of the expedition in the light of the measure of success it has so far attained in cornering the Afridis. But if Sir William Lockhart's dispositions are set aside in this manner, we must apologise to him for holding him in any measure responsible for what has occurred. If the authorities at Simla have not the sense to give the General in the field a free hand, they might at least have the common honesty to accept the responsibility for their own errors.

We may, however, be doing the Simla authorities an injustice, and the inactivity of the Peshawar Column may be none of their choosing either. Another report reaches us from Peshawar as to the shortcomings of the transport. We understand that it was General Hammond's intention, before the passes were attacked, to move up to Barkai, the intermediate stage between Bara and the mouth of the Bara Valley, a strategic movement that was probably in contemplation as part of the general plan of campaign, with the object, probably, of drawing off the concentrated strength of the enemy from the Passes. But as the move to Barkai could not be made without at least four days' supplies of grain, &c., it was abandoned for want of sufficient transport at the time. The question now is if the deficiencies in transport for the Peshawar Column is still the cause of Brigadier-General Hammond's move to Barkai being put off? At any rate, there appears to be a screw loose somewhere.

The comparatively long halt at Maidan of Sir William Lockhart's camp, partly necessitated by difficulties of transport up the Arhanga Pass, is obviously encouraging the Afridis in their efforts to harass our troops on convoy and foraging duty, and even the camp itself. The forced inaction of the General Officer Commanding at Maidan is, of course, mainly due to the necessity of receiving the jirgas which are expected to offer submission to our terms, in answer to the proclamation to the tribes. The Afridis so far have held aloof, and are pressing upon us the advantage derived from the apparent immobility of the advanced columns, and the facilities they possess for employing the tactics of the Cubans against the Spanish troops. They are said to be highly skilled in the art of skirmishing under cover, and in this way may hope to do us far more harm than in any other.

We understand it is not the intention of the military authorities to send the elephant battery of six 12-pounder guns forward from Peshawar to join Brigadier-General Hammond's Column at Bara. The battery, we hear, will be kept at Peshawar to be utilised as required in any future developments of the situation, which the active operations of the column may necessitate. This decision, we understand, has been arrived at in deference to the opinion of General Hammond himself, who is said to object to "My lord the elephant" as a camp follower in the hilly region his column will operate in.

The close watch that is maintained by the Political Officer on Sadda Khan, the chief of the Madda Khels, who is now regarded as a hostage for the rest of the men wanted, will, it is hoped, soon cause the Madda Khel tribesmen to return to their villages, and convene a jirga, representing all sections of the inhabitants of the valley. Already, it is said, about one hundred families, under Sadda Khan's influence, have answered the summons to come in. It is believed that the principal instigators of the attack on Mr. Gee's escort at Maizar are in hiding, and are afraid of the vengeance of our troops should Sadda Khan reveal the whole conspiracy to the Political Officer. It is the intention of Government, we believe, to obtain, through the Political Officer, a full and circumstantial account of the Maizar affair, in order to single out the ringleaders for exemplary punishment.

There is a melancholy interest attaching to the surrender of some of the property looted at Maizar, which includes a sword and belt, belonging to the gallant Subadar Sundar Singh, and several rifles belonging to British officers who were so treacherously killed in the attack on the escort.

We hear that foot and mouth disease is very prevalent among the Commissariat slaughter cattle at Kohat. Over 150 head have been removed to a segregation camp for treatment.

It is probable that when the history of the Frontier expeditions of 1897 comes to be written, it will be found that in each and all, the conditions of border warfare, as we have been accustomed to them for the past forty years, have changed in a remarkable manner. Thus, except for the precedent of the affair at Palosin, the night attack on the camp at Wano in 1894 was regarded as unique both in the daring of its conception and the earnestness of its execution; and though in all the operations, after that affair, the most elaborate precautions were invariably taken to prevent a repetition of it, there is no doubt it was always regarded as unlikely in the extreme, that the enemy would ever expose themselves again to the rough handling they received then. But throughout the Malakhand and Mohmand expeditions this year, night-attacks have occurred sufficiently frequently to show clearly that this, the most recent development of their strategy, is also the most favoured by them, and we have already been compelled more and more to adapt ourselves to a class of fighting, to which we have hitherto been more or less unaccustomed. Another most noticeable feature of the recent fighting,—and one which must have struck the most casual observer, has been the accuracy of the enemy's fire, not only when considered in the matter of total casualties on our side, but more especially in regard to the number of officers killed and wounded. When we hear of one brigade losing forty per cent. of his officers in a fortnight's fighting, it is absurd to suppose that this disproportionate loss was due entirely to the more exposed position of officers in action while leading their men, as the native commissioned ranks have not suffered to anything like the same extent. The telegrams from the front show that in the attack on the Chagru Kotal the enemy's fire appeared to be especially directed on officers, and in the Mohmand country it is said that two officers were mortally wounded at distances exceeding 1,000 yards. Nothing like this accuracy of fire has ever been experienced before, and it is the clearest possible evidence of the large and doubtless increasing proportion of breech-loading weapons in the possession of the enemy, and also, no doubt, of the training which many of the tribesmen have had in the ranks of our army. To some extent there is a remedy, at least in the native army; and such an obvious one, that it seems incredible that it has never been adopted. It consists, as we have already urged more than once, in approximating the dress of officers to that of the men. Wearing, as he does, a headdress which singles him out at a great distance, the native infantry officer goes into action with the odds against him out of all proportion to his mere position a few yards in front of the unit he is commanding; and if possible this is still more the case when, as in the recent operations, the vast majority wear pith solar topis or shikar hats. The wearing, not only of the head-dress, but of the *kurta* and *kamarband* is almost universal among the officers of native cavalry, and it has never yet been demonstrated that the officers of the mounted branch take more care of themselves than their brethren in the infantry. Individuals may object to the *lungi*, as unsuited to Europeans on the ground of its weight, the lack of protection to the eyes from glare, and the amount of heat and moisture it retains on the head. But these objections are really sentimental. Sunstroke is not notably prevalent among cavalry officers, and in regiments, wearing the *lungi*, the objection at first complained of is soon got over. There is absolutely no reason why the native infantry officer should be dressed as unlike his men as possible; and considering that we have no reserve to fall back upon, the sooner the most ordinary precautions are taken to prevent avoidable loss of officers in our already under-officered regiments, the better for the regiments of the State.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

THE BICYCLE.

I HAVE at different periods of my existence indulged in every kind of amusement and sport from Pigsticking in India to playing "Shove ha'-penny" in the cold bar of a public house in England, but it was only recently that I was deluded into the idea of learning to ride a bicycle. I have always regarded bicycling as a game for lunatics and a poor game at that. I am now of the opinion that it is a most dangerous form of amusement. I may perhaps be prejudiced, having, during my bicycling career, run over two dogs, a child, broken my collar-bone, and once been fined for furious riding. As I endeavoured to explain to the learned judge before whom I was taken to answer for the last of these misfortunes, nothing was ever farther from my thoughts than riding furiously. The fact was I was being run away with, and until my progress was impeded by a six feet stone wall, I had absolutely no control over the somewhat erratic movements of my machine. The learned judge ridiculed the idea, and finally when I, in order to convince him of the utter impossibility of my even attempting to ride furiously, suggested that I should give an exhibition of my bicycling powers before the court, inflicted on me a fine of 21 shillings with the option of doing 14 days' "hard." Having succeeded in borrowing the money and paying the fine I was let go with a warning. It was the beloved wife of my heart who insisted on my learning to "bike." It was in vain that I pleaded old age and explained that I was not the shape to learn. "You must learn," I was informed. "But whence this urgent necessity," I enquired? "Because every one rides," was the reply. This of course seems an adequate reason why one should risk one's neck, and spend hours in endeavouring to balance oneself in a ridiculous position, and after many futile attempts to bring "my beloved" round to my views on the subject, I was, one cold and bleak morning, handed over to a trainer, to begin a course of instruction which may have provided great sport to the on-lookers, but which did not commend itself as an amusement either to the trainer or me. I cannot truthfully say that his first lesson could be described as an unqualified success, as within the space of ten minutes I had damaged the machine beyond repair, undergone mysterious internal mutilation myself, and laid the trainer out altogether. After an anxious quarter-of-an-hour, during which I seriously considered the advisability of getting out of the country at once, before I could be arrested in connection with the death of this man, I managed with the aid of half a bottle of brandy and other similar home comforts to bring the poor "bleater" to his senses, when, on hearing that the brandy was finished, he mournfully remarked that I had better come again to-morrow. I have since then learnt to ride sufficiently well to enable me to keep my balance, unless anything happens to startle the machine, in which case it is usually about 1,000 to 15 against my getting another 20 yards without taking a "downer." I am at the best what might be described as a "toffee jockey" on a bicycle. Lack of ambition is said by my dearest friends to be the cause of it. I certainly have no ambition to thrust along the road at full speed, which performance is I believe usually known as "scorching," or to indulge in any of the weird acrobatic performances, such as riding with one's hands waving round one's head instead of holding the handles, and similar exhibitions which make the modern cyclist, not only a danger to himself, but to other people. No, I am what people describe as a nice quiet rider—a rider who shows to the best advantage when going very slowly and is happiest when standing still, leaning affectionately over the saddle with a cigarette and an air of superiority. There is one thing which worries me considerably in connection with the bicycle, viz., the costume. I have always failed to understand why it is absolutely necessary to have a different costume for every pastime that you indulge in. If you play golf (which I don't as it always stimulates me to impiety) it is necessary to wear a red coat, if you are a yachtsman you must wear a blue coat, and a hat with a peak to it, and so on ad lib. Every sport or pastime has a costume attached to it, and consequently if you ride a bicycle you must have a bicycling suit. I wanted to ride in flannels which seemed to me to be a fitting line of suiting to indulge in violent exercise in, but I was set upon and sternly told that I must order a bicycling suit. It is a quaint costume. A Norfolk jacket, a pair of very baggy knickers, and a pair of stockings of gaudy hue. The stockings have proved a great trial to me. I never at any time cared about wearing stockings in public; my legs are undoubtedly very symmetrical and look well in boots, but they don't shine in stockings. I never ventured to wear the costume in London. I could wear the race breeches and socks, and I have an unholy horror of being shouted at by the London street-boy, which would have undoubtedly have happened if I had appeared in those stockings. I preserved the suit with great care till I should get an invitation to stay at some quiet countryhouse. That invitation unfortunately didn't come, so I brought the costume with me to India's sunny shores. The wily Aryan brother was struck dumb with amazement at the sight of it, but I only appeared in it once. I found all people who wear costumes in India are expected to "scorch," and as I said before I am not a "scorcher." I now potter about in the oldest clothes I can find—clothes that don't look any the worse after I and my machine have wrestled together in the dust. A great thing in learning to ride is to have a big heart, that is to be able to face the idea of taking a toss without thinking, for several hours before you mount the machine, of what may be the result to yourself and family in the event of your failing to preserve that nicety of balance which is so essential to the remaining in an upright position on a bicycle. The cares of the world interpreted by my enemies as the result of strong drink have somewhat impaired my nerves. I cannot face with equanimity the sight of a rat in the early morning. I am filled with a strong desire to run away shrieking on coming across strange things. These things combined with a nervous desire to keep my front wheel from assuming a position at right angles to the back wheel are not conducive to becoming a record breaker. I wonder how things were managed in the old days before safety bicycles were thought of? It must have been a fearsome ordeal to be thrown on the top of one's wheel with the immediate prospect of falling off again. I am truly thankful that no bicycling craze existed in those days. I tremble even now to think what my fate might have been if I had been forced to learn to ride an "ordinary."

The pneumatic tyre is an article calculated to make one take to the imbibing of intoxicating liquors. The great advantage attached to this tyre is that it always makes a point of bursting when you are miles from anywhere. You can ride your machine daily over tintacks and sharp stones, provided you are near the family mansion. Go to a place ten miles from anywhere, and pop! You either have to walk home, or sit down and meditate on the sinfulness of allowing lunatics who invent such things to remain at large. I have only twice endeavoured to guide a bicycle for any distance. The first time, I was forcibly prevented from returning home by the irate parents of the child I had inadvertently run over, and it took me four hours to convince them that I was considerably more damaged than the child. To hear them talk you would have thought that my one aim and object in life was to ride about till I found a likely looking child, and then proceed to knock it down and ride gaily over it. The second time, I was, much against my will, urging my wild career down a young mountain side, when suddenly I realized that something was wrong. My back wheel was making the most desperate efforts to get ahead of the front wheel and not succeeding by ordinary means, apparently thought it desirable to resort to low cunning, with the result that the whole machine "turned turtle" and my valuable person was deposited in a heap of hard, unyielding and remarkably sharp stones. Six miles from any means of conveyance with a punctured tyre! I fear that the Recording Angel had a busy ten minutes on that afternoon. After trying all sorts of experiments in the repairing line, I finally hid my machine under the heap of stones and trudged solemnly home, my shoulders up to my ears, the gloom of despair in my eyes, and a crushed sensation all over me, returning next day in a cab to remove my property to the ancestral halls. I now usually ride with an attendant who can, when necessity arises, take charge of the bicycle, and for the time being relieve me of the responsibilities attached to seeing it safely home. In the genial spring time the thoughts of the young and active man naturally turn to the best means of endangering life and limb by indulging in dangerous pastimes; those of the old and decrepit to the surest and quickest method of gathering in the golden shekels. To the former let me commend the bicycle as a speedy and effectual way of committing suicide—the latter I strongly advise to take up the ancient and noble game of skittles.

JUVENIS.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

A *Government Gazette* Extraordinary issued last evening publishes the following Notification:—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 8th December 1897, at 4-30 p.m.

All Civil, Naval and Military Officers, also Officers of the Consular Service and Native Officers of the Regiments and other gentlemen at Bombay, are invited to attend.

Gentlemen entitled to the private entree are requested to bring cards with their names legibly written upon them, to give to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor before being presented.

All officers and gentlemen attending the Levee are requested to bring with them two cards with their names legibly written upon them; one card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the entrance, and the second to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levee, who have not already been presented, are requested to notify the same to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor at least eight days before the date of the Levee, after which time such notifications cannot be entertained.

Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform should appear in full dress: Gentlemen not wearing uniform should appear in morning dress.

Clergymen being University graduates, and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical, office or status, should appear in such robes or gowns.

Officers of Regiments and Batteries are requested to pass by collectively: the Native Officers to be presented by their Commanding Officers.

The carriages of gentlemen who have the private entree will set down at the main entrance. All other carriages will set down at the north door and take up at the east door.

By Command,
RICHARD OWEN, MAJOR,
Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor.

Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Mahableshvar, 10th November 1897.

THE QUESTION OF QUARANTINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Everyone will agree with "Citizen"—who replies to a recent letter of mine—that if quarantine against the plague is valueless and superfluous the Chamber of Commerce are fully justified in opposing its extension to arrivals by land. That quarantine is unnecessary is the underlying supposition which dictates your correspondent's remarks. That any sane person should still be found to advance such a proposition, in view of the object-lesson incessantly before our eyes of how, starting from Bombay, the plague has steadily and surely, been transported from one town to another by means of emigration from infected into healthy places, is indeed an astounding fact. I do not think I am unjust when I say that such a proposition is about as deserving and susceptible of argument as if your correspondent were to contend that sparks cannot carry fire from one building to another. If "Citizen" is right, then the medical and sanitary science of the whole world is wrong. For example, Dr. Weir, a local representative of both, writes when recently reviewing the situation in relation to the plague:—"There is only one measure from which any effect can be expected, and that measure is quarantine," while later on, he adds: "So long as a case occurs in any place in direct communication with this city, not one measure for checking the propagation of the disease can be relaxed with safety." "Citizen," on the other hand, is apparently a sympathiser with the considerably discredited policy of "allowing the plague to run its course." May I remind him that in running that course the disease has, according to the official return (published in your issue of yesterday) already slain 42,030 persons, a figure which may safely be doubled, and probably trebled, in order to arrive at the real mortality. And yet this hideous destroyer, with its record in a few months of some 80,000 victims, is, in the opinion of your correspondent, so harmless a visitant that it is questionable whether it is worth while to attempt to exclude it! He goes so far as to suggest that not only should quarantine not be extended to arrivals from infected towns by land, but that it should be abolished in the case of arrivals from infected ports by sea. Lest I should seem to misrepresent him, I will quote his own words. "Whether it is now necessary," he writes, "to continue this quarantine is doubtful, and this fact has been lost sight of by Nemesis!" Heavens and earth!—as the late Mr. Trollope was fond of exclaiming—I should indeed think that I had lost sight of it.

Passing from your correspondent's eccentricities, and taking for granted the abundantly established fact that quarantine against places infected with the plague is the only known and efficacious means of lessening as far as possible the introduction elsewhere of the disease, it remains to briefly refer to his assertion that quarantine against arrivals by land is "too big a thing to carry through successfully." He, and as it seemed to me the Chamber of Commerce also, write as though it were a question of quarantining *all* arrivals by rail. As a matter of fact, the proposal of the Plague Committee was only to quarantine arrivals from certain infected districts. This, of course, is all that is necessary, and as quarantine thus restricted in its scope has been successfully organised and enforced at Calcutta and Madras, and at several other places also, it is surely somewhat absurd to contend that it is something quite beyond the power of the authorities to organise and control it here.

As a substitute for quarantine, your correspondent favours a system of restricting the issue of railway tickets up-country to healthy persons. As an *auxiliary* to quarantine (thereby lessening the number of arrivals to be dealt with, especially if all issue of third-class tickets were stopped from infected places and for a radius of 50 miles around them) no doubt such a measure has much to recommend it. But as a *substitute* for quarantine, the recent statistics of imported cases of plague into Bombay show it to be of very little value. It merely amounts to shifting the medical examination of passengers from Callian, &c., to the station of departure, and to carrying it out under greatly less advantageous conditions.

Nov. 11.

NEMESIS.

MAHIM STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Looking at the generally neat condition of most of the suburban stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, one is naturally led to ask why the Mahim station has escaped the attention of the Engineering Department of that well-to-do company. The up platform, the booking office shed, and the approach to the station from the level crossing are in a deplorable state of repair, the jagged metal cropping up everywhere, leaving not an inch of smooth surface to walk on. A passenger attempting to catch an approaching train, especially if it be a lady, would at once hurt herself, if she were to accelerate her pace. This standing annoyance to paying passengers should be looked to. It will be a boon if the authorities will give the matter early attention.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 11.

B.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0	2
B Mandvi	1	1	11
C Market and Khumbharwada	3	1	23
D Girgaum	1	0	5
E Tarwady, Kamatipura & 1st Nagpada	5	2	23
F Parel	0	6	10
G Mahim	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	12
Total	10	12	93
Total to date	13,797	11,168	

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Attacks	10
Deaths	10
Deaths from all causes	113

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

HINDU QUARANTINE COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the general working committee, appointed at a Hindu public meeting, has been held in Sir Mungaldass' bungalow, Girgaum. Among those present were : the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, Messrs. Lukhmidas Kanjee, Janardhan G. Mantre, Rao Bahadur B. Pitale, Messrs. Tribhowandas Mungaldas, Raghunath B. Malap, Rowjee V. Shunker Shett, Wamanrao Damodherjee, Vasantrao Nana Moreba, Luxmidass Bhimjee, Narayen P. Vaidya, D. Dajee, Rao Saheb Gunpatrao M. Pitale, Messrs. Sundernath Raghunath, Shankarao Pade, and G. Page. The following names were added to the committee : the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar and Mr. Parakh, Drs. Desmukh and Kheir, Messrs. N. Kassinathjee N. Morobs, Harischandra P. Pitale, Rao Bahadur Kirtikar and Dhakjee, Messrs. G. Khatao, G. Tejpal, and others. A sub-working committee was appointed with Rao Bahadur Pitale and Mr. Mantre as secretaries to correspond with the Plague Committee, etc. It was resolved to submit to the Plague Committee the names of gentlemen to whom certificates for granting exemption from quarantine shall be given.

Surgeon-Major-General Bainbridge, M.D., has been appointed a member of the Bombay Plague Committee.

Lieutenants W. St. A. Wake, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, and W. L. J. Carey, R. A., having been detailed for Plague duty at Sholapur and Surat, respectively, 2nd Lieutenant G. Hutchinson, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, goes to Deolali to relieve Lieutenant W. St. A. Wake, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, detailed for Plague duty.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 912, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,330, making a total of 4,272 persons. Departures by sea 721, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,228, making a total of 3,949 persons.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were in all 123 patients lying under treatment in the various plague hospitals, yesterday. The number of deaths from plague was 5.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORT.

From the morning report made by the medical officer in charge of the Mandvie Ward, it appears that ten cases of plague were discovered from different localities in that ward.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

At the house-to-house visitation by the Plague Committee, consisting of Sir James Campbell, C. C. James, and the Medical Staff, in the Mandvie Ward, four parties were formed of justices, doctors, and special constables. The party consisting of the sub-divisional medical officer, Dr. Rustomjee Pallonjee Kutar, and Mr. Habibbhoy Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, found a man and a woman (both Hindus) suffering from fever. They were removed to the Jail Hospital.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, held yesterday afternoon, committees were appointed to consider the new Stamp Bill and the new Criminal Procedure Bill with a view to make such representation to the Imperial Government as may be necessary. It was also resolved that a letter be addressed to the Bombay Government on the subject of the present quarantine rules, and make certain suggestions which would lessen present inconvenience and economise State expenditure. The question of the expediency of Imperial contribution towards plague charges was referred to another committee for report. The draft memorial prepared by the secretaries for submission to the House of Commons, praying that the entire charges of the present frontier expeditions should be borne by the British Treasury, and the petition of the Indian Association of Calcutta on the recent modification in the rules of admission to Roorkee College, were resolved to be circulated among the members of the council. After electing Messrs Hormusji A. Wadia, D. G. Phadye, and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed to the vacant seats in the council, the meeting adjourned.

DISCHARGING A WOMAN OUT FROM THE SEGREGATION CAMP.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Arjoon Raghoo, lately policeman No. 820, attached to A Division, of the Bombay Police Force, was charged at the instance of Superintendent Nolan, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with receiving a bribe of Rs. 20 as a public servant under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code and under section 3 of the Act 48 of 1850, and also with abetment of the offence under section 188 of the I. P. Code. Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Company, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, and the accused, who had surrendered to his bail, was defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader. The facts of the case, as stated by Mr. Acworth, were these : The accused had been serving as a police constable in the Bombay Police Force for the last nine years. He had been known to the Bombay Police as well as to his friends outside as a "man of twenty-four fingers-and-toes." On the 23rd ultimo he was attached for duty at Mody Bunder for the escort of passengers to the Segregation Camps at Naroiwady and Wari Bunder, under the regulations issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act III. of 1897. On the same evening, a Bunia woman, named Amrooti alias Soondree, and her brother-in-law, Dayal Ramchandra, both of whom would be called as witnesses for the prosecution, arrived at the Mody Bunder en route to their native country Dharanter. Both of these persons along with several others were examined at the bunder, and as the woman Amrooti was found suffering from fever, she was ordered to be sent to the Segregation Camp for detention in quarantine, while her brother-in-law was not detained in the camp, as he did not show any suspicious symptoms. The same evening Amrooti along with several other persons was sent from the Mody Bunder to the Wari Bunder Segregation Camp, under an escort consisting of the accused and some other policemen. Mr. Acworth stated that it would be proved that after the woman Amrooti had been placed in the Segregation Camp she was liberated therefrom by and through the instrumentality of the accused policeman, who, the witnesses would state, accepted a bribe of Rs. 20 from the woman's brother-in-law, Dayal Ramchand, as an inducement to the commission of the offence.

The evidence of witnesses was then led by Mr. Acworth. Inspector Murray, of the Water Police; Mr Fakirji, a Parsee register clerk in the Segregation Camp, and a Mahomedan medical assistant in charge of the camp, were called and examined by Mr. Acworth, after which the case was adjourned for a further hearing.

THE TOWN HALL CONCERT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I, through the medium of your widely read paper, thank all the performers who so kindly gave their services to make the concert for the funds of St. John's Church, Colaba, the great success it was; as well as Mr. F. Seymour Dove, to whose untiring energy very much of it was due. The net proceeds were Rs. 830-15-9.—Yours, &c.,

G. H. LEWIS,

Nov. 11. Acting Chaplain of Colaba.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 9th November has been published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 8th, 7 1-3 feet against 7 feet same date last year. Reaping operations in progress. Rabi cultivation continues. Locusts appeared in Kohistan and Tatta talukas, but caused no injury. Agricultural stock healthy. Fodder good. Rinderpest in Karachi. Prices of food-grains steady.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvests continue. Rabi operations general. Locusts in four talukas, causing damage varying from 6 pies to 10 annas in the rupee. Prices high. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Reaping of kharif crops almost finished. Locusts appeared in five talukas and injured crops. Rabi operations progressing. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif harvesting advanced. Rabi sowings nearly completed. Locusts in Jacobabad, Thul and Shahdadpur injuring crops. Begari still flowing. No water in Sukkur canal, in Shahdadpur and Desert and Unhar canal. Fodder sufficient. Price of jowari fallen by 24 chataks; of bajri risen by 4 chataks, of wheat by 2 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue. Locusts in Diplo, Khipra, Cnachra and Sanghar damaged kharif crops. Rabi crops in good condition. Fodder ample.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 6th November 1897).—No rain during week. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary : Jowari 12 seers 40 tolas, bajri 13 seers 40 tolas, wheat 8 seers 40 tolas and rice second sort 7 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Locusts appeared in some villages of Godhra, Kalol and Halol talukas, causing slight damage to standing crops. Rabi sowings progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder ample. Price of maize has further fallen from 13½ to 18 seers per rupee in Godhra.

Kaira.—(For week ending 8th November 1897).—No rain during week. Total for season, maximum 35 inches 13 cents at Anand, minimum 23 inches 75 cents at Kapadvanj; average for the district 29 inches 84 1-5 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of bajri, jowari, kodra and rice continues. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average prices of food-grains : bajri 13 seers, wheat 8 seers, and rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—No rain during week. Sowing of wheat and jowari completed except in Broach and Hansot talukas. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—No rain during week. Total for season, maximum 64 inches 35 cents at Pardi, minimum 35 inches 16 cents at Olpad. Reaping of rice and sowing of rabi in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects good. Fodder supply sufficient and condition of agricultural stock good. No change in the prices of food-grains except that of rice, 1st sort, which has risen from 6 seers last week to 5 seers 13 chataks current week.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Reaping of kharif continues. Cotton picking in six talukas. Sowing of rabi in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Total for season 25 inches 77 cents. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices falling.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 3rd and 4th, 1° warm on 5th, and nil from 6th to 9th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—No rain during week. Reaping of early rice nearly finished and that of late rice in progress. Sowing of rabi in progress in Umbargaon. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Price of rice 2nd sort per rupee is as follows :—9 seers at Thana, Umbargaon and Mahim, 8 3-4 seers at Shahapur and Bhiwndi, 8 1-2 seers at Dahanu, 7 1-2 seers at Murbad, 6 1-2 seers at Mokhada and 6 1-4 seers at Kalyan.

Kolaba.—Reaping of early and late crops in progress. Crops in good condition. Price of rice at Alibag 9 seers 36 tolas per rupee. Fall in the price of rice at Panvel 60 tolas, Uran 1 seer, Karjat 1 seer 30 tolas, Roha 1 seer 77 1-2 tolas and Mangaon 40 tolas. Price stationary elsewhere. Fodder supply good. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Reaping of late crops nearly over. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains nearly stationary.

Poona.—No rain during week. Total for season at district head-quarter station 37 inches 18 cents. Standing crops are generally in good condition except in Dhond, where more rain is required for the young rabi crops which are withering. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi in progress in all parts of the district except Ambegaon, where both reaping and sowing have been completed. Condition of cattle good. Fodder is generally sufficient. There was a slight fall in the price of jowari in Indapur and of bajri in Maal and of bajri and jowari in Haveli and Junnar talukas. Price of bajri has slightly risen in the Bhimthadi Taluka. Prices were stationary elsewhere.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during week. Reaping of bajri in progress. Sowing of wheat and gram continues. Jowari crops slightly affected in two talukas by blight. Grass abundant. Condition of cattle good. District average price of jowari 10 seers 17 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—No rain during week. Total for season at Sholapur 19 inches 71 cents, Barsi 24 inches 72 cents, Madha 38 inches 95 cents, Karmala 20 inches 19 cents, Pandharpur 29 inches 56 cents, Sangola 24 inches 54 cents and Malsiras 28 inches 26 cents. Rain sufficient throughout the district. Kharif crops in good condition. Sowing of jowari is completed, but that of gram and wheat is in progress in some places. Reaping of bajri is nearly completed. Green grass is sufficiently procurable. Condition of cattle has much improved. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Barsi and slight rise in Pandharpur; price stationary in other talukas. Price of jowari at Sholapur 10 seers 12 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—No rain during week. Standing crops good. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops almost completed. Water and fodder abundant. Cattle good.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Standing kharif crops in good condition. Reaping of bajri in progress. Sowing of rabi crops nearly completed. Agricultural stock in good condition. Average rate of food-grains 12 seers 8 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Standing kharif crops thriving except rice crops within three miles round Belgaum which have been destroyed by locusts. Harvesting of early crops begun in places. Rabi sowing still in progress. General prospects fair. Average price of jowari 13½ seers per rupee. Condition of agricultural stock, artizans, labourers and cattle improving. Fodder and water supply sufficient.

Dharwar.—No rain during week. Rabi sowing nearly completed. Standing crops in good condition. Price of jowari 14 seers 2½ chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—No rain during week. Rice crop harvest continues. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Reaping of bajri and irrigation of wheat in progress. Average price of wheat, bajri, jowari, and gram 8 seers 30 tolas, 9 seers 35 tolas, 9 seers, 70 tolas and 7 seers 50 tolas respectively per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week. Public health generally good. Locusts appeared in several villages of Halar Sorath and Gohelvad, causing some damage to jowari crops.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cool. Sowing of wheat and gram commenced. Price of bajri and jowari 11 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health, agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Reaping of kharif crops in Kadi and Amreli divisions and harvesting of rice in Baroda and Navsari divisions continue. Rabi sowing still in progress in some parts. Poppy cultivation commenced. Price of bajri 23, wheat 16, rice superior 12 and inferior 18 pounds per British rupee.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain H. G. C. Swayne, R. E., and Lieutenant J. L. Harrington, S. C., have been granted permission to accept and wear the Insignia of the Order of the Star of Ethiopia.

The following appointments are made :—1st-5th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant A. B. Battye, 1st Bombay Lancers, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 2nd Bombay Lancers.—2nd-Lieutenant W. G. K. Green, East Yorkshire Regiment, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. Military Works Department.—On arrival in India Captain Oldfield, R. E., is posted to the Madras Command.

HIGH COURT.—November 12.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

949,231,91—Crawford B and Co—Omer bin Awad Sultan Nawaz Jung vs Bhimjee Meghjee and others—Muljee and R. Ardeshir H and D, and Maganlal and R.

933,89,96—Tyabjee D and Co—Muncherahaw Bomanjee Chothia vs Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale—Manshuklal D and J.

954,877,70—Roughton and Co—Furdunjee Merwanjee Banaji and others vs Mithibai and others—Ardeshir H and C, Craigie L and O, J and S, Crawford B and Co, and Wadia and G.

955—Pestonjee R and K—Jalbdoy Ardesir Sett vs Hajee Adam Seedick—Thakurdas D and C.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Tyabji.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

43,96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudev Gopal Bhandarker and others vs. Shamrao Narayen Laud and others.—Daphtary and F, and Ardesir, H, and D—Part heard.

DEFY and keep at bay Diseases of the Liver Bowels, Kidneys, and Skin ! Fothergill's Madonal is preventative and curative of the above. Sure cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, and deranged state of the Liver ; prevents stone in the bladder and itching of the Skin. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

OUR POSITION IN SWAT.

IS THERE BREACH OF FAITH?

LORD ELGIN'S STATEMENT IN COUNCIL.

On the 28th of March, 1895, Lord Elgin in Council, in answer to some remarks that had fallen from Sir Griffith Evans with reference to the preparations that were being pushed forward at Nowshera for the relief of Chitral, made the following statement :—

"It may be desirable to indicate the considerations which have determined the strength of the force which is being mobilised. The Government of India have proclaimed to the tribes along the Peshawar border the object with which this expedition will go forth, and that their independence is absolutely assured, and it is hoped that their concurrence will be obtained. But the Government of India cannot shut their eyes to the fact that they have to secure a long and difficult line of communications, and they are of opinion that in the interests of peace this must be held in great strength. Any resistance offered not merely to the fighting line, but to its supports of convoys might leave behind fresh grounds of quarrel—and the Government of India, while they must push on to their goal, and insist, by force if necessary, upon the removal of the hostile aggression which menaces their officers in Chitral, desire above all things to avoid any step which may lead to any extension of the frontiers of British India, or any interference with the independence of the tribes. For the attainment of these objects it is necessary not only to use every effort to convince the friendly intention to them, but also to advance, now that an advance has become inevitable, in such force as to make it evident that any hostility on their part would be instantly and effectually crushed."

THE PROCLAMATION.

The following Proclamation was subsequently issued :—The Governor-General in Council sanctions the despatch of a force for operations to compel Umra Khan of Jandol to withdraw from Chitral. The force will be styled the Chitral Relief Force.

Objects of the Expedition.—Umra Khan, the Chief of Jandol, in spite of his oft-repeated assurances of friendship to the British Government, and regardless of frequent warnings to refrain from interfering with the affairs of Chitral, which is a protected State under the suzerainty of Kashmir, has forcibly entered the Chitral valley and attacked the Chitral people. He has failed to explain his attitude when asked to do so, or to withdraw when required, and as he has disregarded all remonstrances, the Chitral Relief Force will be despatched against him.

The first object of the expedition is to relieve Chitral territory from invasion by Umra Khan, and assure it against such aggression in future. The force will advance into Swat, and thence proceed, as strategic and political considerations may show to be best, to the territory of Umra Khan, so as to coerce him into putting an end to the pressure placed by him upon the town and country of Chitral. If this object cannot be effected without passing through Bajaur and Dir, and attacking Umra Khan in Chitral territory, that course will be adopted, and should Umra Khan not make submission and reparation, he will be punished. If further measures for the relief or reinforcement of the British officers now in Chitral are necessary, the force will advance to Chitral to effect that object.

Every possible means will be taken to make known to the people of the countries on the Peshawar border that the reasons and objects of the expedition are as above set forth, and that the only cause of quarrel is with Umra Khan and with those who have supported him in committing aggression upon Chitral and defying the lawful authority of the Government of India. As little interference as possible will be permitted in the country through which the troops have to pass in order to reach the objective of the force, and neighbouring tracts will be untouched unless the people offer opposition or show active hostility. The length of time during which the force will remain across the border must depend on its having thoroughly assured the object of the expedition.

SIR A. SULLIVAN AT HOME.

In the course of an illustrated interview with Sir A. Sullivan in the "Young Woman" for November, the writer remarks that in talking with Sir Arthur, and in thinking of the work he has done and the great influence he has exercised on the musical world, it is difficult to believe that he was born 55 years ago, for two very different reasons. In talking with him it is hard to believe that he is over 50, because of his extreme youthfulness, so far as the word indicates extremely mental and physical alertness, indicated in the keen, quick glance, the good-humoured laugh, and the intense interest which Sir Arthur takes in everything connected with his profession and outside it; and, on the other hand, it is very hard to believe that all he has done has been accomplished in the space of one lifetime. "I found Sir Arthur at Home," he continues, "on the occasion of which I am writing, at his town house in Victoria-street, and a veritable House Beautiful it is. From the moment you enter the hall, with its hanging Arabian lamps, its ornate and harmonious decorations with its lovely screen of old Cairo woodworks, until you find yourself seated with Sir Arthur in his study, a handsome room on the ground floor facing the street, you are impressed with the melodious harmony, so to speak, of your surroundings. 'Of course, there is a good deal of scope for the young woman in the musical world,' Sir Arthur Sullivan remarks, in reply to one of my questions; 'but, as you know, the profession in all its branches is very much overcrowded. It is a curious thing that although so very many young women are exceptionally gifted, they only shine as executants. They do not seem to possess any real power so far as composition is concerned. They can compose pieces much as the average man can write an intelligent letter, and just as you would not on that ground describe him as a literary man, this feminine facility in composition implies little more. Yet they are splendid executants, singers, and players.'

AUDIENCES TO YOUNG PEOPLE.

"'Do you still give audiences to young people who wish your opinion with regard to their ability as singers or pianoforte players,' I interject; 'or have you found it too much of a tax on your time?' 'I have been compelled to give it up. I found that if I yielded to every request—and one cannot very easily make distinctions—that I should have no time for anything else, but be listening to the efforts of beginners for the rest of my life. I have been obliged to have a little form printed, which I send out in very much the same way that I suppose an editor does in regard to rejected manuscripts. I get a score of letters every day on the subject as it is, and my secretary has really no time to answer them. Then, again, I don't at all like delivering judgment. It's very unpleasant. One must give honest criticism, and it is very unpleasant to have to say to a girl, "You have no talent—try something else."'—Then in response to a more personal reference, Sir Arthur replied :—'Yes, musical composition entails a good deal of hard manual labour. Here, for example, and as he spoke Sir Arthur brought down from a shelf a ponderous volume containing, as I discovered, some 720 tremendous pages of full orchestral score. 'Is my scoring in "Ivanhoe," every semiquaver of which for voices, fiddles, other stringed and wind instruments, and so on, has necessarily to be written out with my own hand before the work can be ready for the copyist.' Every worker feels the strain of downright clerical work, but the enormous amount of manual labour entailed in the orchestrating of a full score, for voice and band parts, is of an exceptionally heavy character, and an awkward accompaniment to the genius of the composer."

"THE LOST CHORD."

As far as the greater public is concerned, I am not sure, continues the writer, that it is not by such splendid pieces of melody as "The Lost Chord," rather than by larger efforts, that the good work which Sir Arthur Sullivan has done will be best or more popularly remembered. The composition of this truly beautiful song is also linked with sad memories in the life of the composer, for its composition came about in this way. His much-loved brother Frederick fell ill, and for three weeks his brother Arthur watched by his bedside night and day. One night—the end was not very far off then—while his sick brother had for a time fallen into a peaceful sleep, and he was sitting as usual by the bedside, he chanced to come across the verses of Adelaide Proctor's, with which he had five years previously been very much impressed. Now, in the stillness of the night, he read them over again, and almost as he did so he conceived their musical equivalent. A stray sheet of music-paper was at hand, and he began to write. Slowly the music grew and took shape, until, becoming quite absorbed in it, he determined to finish the song. Even if, in the cold light of day, it were to prove worthless, it would at least have helped to while away the hours of watching. In a short time it was complete, and not long afterwards in the publisher's hands. Thus was written "The Lost Chord," perhaps the most successful song of modern times—at all events, one whose sale has, up to now, exceeded 250,000 copies.

THE MELBOURNE CUP.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 5ft., or 3 sovs. only, if declared to the Secretary of the V.R. C., Melbourne, A.J.C., Sydney, S.A.J.C., Adelaide, C.J.C., Christchurch, or A.R.C., Auckland, N.Z., before 4 p.m. on Monday, 2nd August, with 3,000 sovs added; second horse to receive 500 and the third 250 sovs, out of the stake. After the declaration of the weights for this race the winner of any handicap flat race of the value of 100 sovs. to carry 5lbs. extra; of 200 sovs. 7lbs. extra; of 500 sovs. or upwards, 10lbs. extra; provided that the winner of the A.J.C. or V.R.C. Derby of 1897 shall carry in this race not less than weight-for-age. 2 miles.

Mr W Forrester's ch h Gaulus, by Gozo—Industry, 6yrs, 8st 8 lbs	1
Mr W Forrester's b g The Grafter, by Gozo—Industry, 4yrs, 7st	2
Mr W R Wilson's b c Aurum, by Trenton—Aura, 3 yrs, 8st 6lbs	3

Winner trained by owner.—*Asian.*

MR. KIPLING'S NEW BOOK.

There is a sense, no doubt, in which "Captains Courageous" (Macmillan and Co.) is a "boys' book." That is to say, it has a youth for its central figure, and will be read by lads all over the world with the keenest appreciation. Moreover, it is emphatically a book to put into the hands of an impressionable boy, for it cannot but do him good. Harvey Cheyne, the young American "hero," starts as a "bounder"—the son of a well-to-do mother who has pampered and spoiled him, thus bringing out all the worst that is in his character. When we are introduced to him he is on board an Atlantic liner sailing for Europe, where his education is to be finished. He comes into the smoking room, and says to the company there gathered :

"Say, it's thick outside. You can hear the fish-boats squawking all around us. Say, wouldn't it be great if we ran down one?

"Shut the door, Harvey," said the New Yorker. "Shut the door and stay outside. You're not wanted here."

"Who'll stop me," he answered deliberately. "Did you pay for my passage, Mister Martin? Guess I've as good right here as the next man."

He picked up some dice from a checker-board and began throwing, right hand against left.

"Say, gen'elmen, this is deader'n mud. Can't we make a game of poker between us?"

There was no answer, and he puffed, his cigarette, swung his legs, and drummed on the table with rather dirty fingers. Then he pulled out a roll of bills as if to count them.

"How's you mamma this afternoon?" a man said. "I didn't see her at lunch."

"In her state-room, I guess. She's most always sick on the ocean. I'm going to give the stewardess 15 dollars for looking after her. I don't go down more'n I can avoid. It makes me feel mysterious to pass that butler's pantry place. Say, this is the first time I have been on the ocean."

"Oh, don't apologise, Harvey."

"Who's apologising? This is the first time I've crossed the ocean, gen'elmen, and, except the first day, I haven't been sick one little bit. No, sir." He brought down his fist with a triumphant bang, wetted his finger, and went on counting the bills.

But pride soon has a fall. Harvey calls for "a real Turkish cig," and receives from a sly German a Wheeling "stogie" of deadly properties. He soon collapses, steals away to the end of the deck, faints with sickness, and is carried overboard by "a low gray mother-wave." Happily, he is picked up by the dory of a 70-ton schooner—"We're Here," of Gloucester, U.S.A.—engaged in cod-fishing off the "grand banks." The skipper and crew of the schooner—all of them quaint specimens of humanity, and as amusing as they are quaint—decline to be impressed by his airs of wealth and authority, and enforce their opinion by the frequent application of a rope-end. The result is that, long before his three-month's experience of cod-fishing is over, Harvey has learned the value of obedience, and has developed into a very decent young fellow, with all the nonsense knocked out of him.

That literally, is all the "story," and it is in the details of the narrative that the strength of the book lies. The men on board the "We're Here" are drawn with admirable insight and humour, and their very varied adventures are related with abundant vigour and vividness. Here, for example, is a diverting little episode—the meeting of the "We're Here" with a French barque :—

"Frenchmen," said Uncle Salters scornfully. "Miquelon boat from St. Malo." The farmer had a weatherly sea-eye. "I'm most outer baccy, too, Disko."

"Same here," said Tom Platt. "Hi! backez vous—backez vous! Standez awayes, you butt-ended mucho bonot! Where you from—St. Malo, eh!"

"Ah, ha! mucho bono! Oui! oui! Clos Poulet—St. Malo! St. Pierre et Miquelon," cried the other crowd waving woollen capes and laughing. Then all together. "Bord, Bord!"

"Bring up the board, Danny. Beats me how them Frenchmen fetch anywhere, exceptin' America's fairish broadly. Forty-six forty-nine's good enough for them; an' I guess it's about right, too."

Dan chalked the figures on the board, and they hung it in the main rigging to a chorus of "Mercis" from the bark.

"Seems kinder unneighbourly to let'em swedge off like this," Salters suggested, feeling in his pockets.

"Hav'ye learned French then sence last trip?" said Disko. "I don't want no more stone-ballast hove at us'long o'your callin' Miquelon boats 'footy cochins,' same's you did off Le Have."

"Harmon Rush he said that was the way to rise 'em. Plain United States is good enough for me. We're all dreatful short on terbakker. Young feller, don't you speak French?"

"Oh, yes, said Harvey valiantly ; and he bawled : "Ha! Say! Arretez vous! Attendez! Noues sommes venant pour tabac."

"Ah, tabac, tabac!" they cried, and laughed again.

"That hit em. Let's heave a dory over, anyway," said Tom Platt.

Altogether, it is wonderful how much Mr. Kipling makes out of the experiences of Harvey Cheyne on the "We're Here. There is real genius in the triumphant use made of material which at first blush would seem by no means promising. No one will say that Captains Courageous is a great book, but that it is a very entertaining one is certain.

"RODDY OWEN."

Reviewing the "Roddy Owen" memoir a writer in a home paper gives the following summary :—I was well aware—no one, perhaps, better—of the admirable service which he performed under circumstances the most trying. No more gallant fellow ever left these shores. The difficulty was to restrain him. And yet with all his daring qualities he showed others of administration, of thoughtful care and tenderness for others, which would have made him, I think, had he been spared, a public servant of rare excellence from all points of view. It is men like him that have made and maintained our Empire." These are the very flattering terms in which Lord Salisbury has referred to the late Major Roddy Owen, and no one who knew the gallant and dashing officer will think that the Premier's estimate is at all wide of the mark. Owen was a born soldier, and if his life was comparatively short it was by no means uneventful, as this very interesting record of it shows. In his earlier years he had a passion for racing, and was one of the most successful gentleman-riders of his day. For a time, indeed, it almost seemed as if his love of horses was to interfere with his military career, but when he had once determined to substitute soldiering for racing "his energy, keenness, and nerve enabled him to come rapidly to the front, even though the campaigns in which he served, and the active work on which his military reputation is founded, were all compressed into the last four years of his life." Some of his riding feats were remarkable : "Twice in two successive years he won the Sandown Grand Prize; twice he won the Great Sandown Steeplechase on the same horse, Kilworth; he would ride five races in a day, travel all night, and ride again the next day; he had the choice of many mounts, and selected them with extraordinary judgement; in 1889 he had the highest average of wins among gentleman riders for the year; his own average of wins continuously improved; and finally, in 1892, riding Father O'Flynn, he attained his great ambition of winning the Grand National, the blue ribbon of the gentleman rider." Sometimes his love of testing every kind of horse rather interfered with the peace of parades. When he was aide-de-camp, to Sir Evelyn Wood at Aldershot an aide-de-camp not too renowned for his skill in the saddle, carried a message to him to the effect that "The General says you are never to come out on that horse again." "All right, "replied Roddy, "next time you shall ride him." It was Roddy's appointment to an independent command—a company of the regiment of Mounted Infantry—that first aroused is latent military enthusiasm. So well did he manage this command that when officers were required for special service in West Africa against the Jebus, Owen was selected as second. In that expedition he showed great pluck, and only narrowly escaped with his life. When he returned to England he received a Brevet-Majority, and a year later, 1893, accepted an offer of the Colonial Office for service in Uganda and Unyoro. Then the condition of Central Africa was very different from what it is now, and Owen had a difficult part to play. But in the Mohammedan rebellion and in other troubles, fully set forth in his diary, he acquitted himself admirably, and afterwards had the great honour of beating the French and the Belgians in the race for the head waters of the Nile and planting the British flag at Wadelai. After a run home Owen early in 1895 sailed for India, to join his regiment at Quetta. On his arrival the troubles which afterwards broke out at Chitral were threatening, and when he found that he could not proceed to the front as an officer, he got a month's leave and went as special correspondent of the *Pioneer*. Before the campaign was over, however, he was taken out of the position of correspondent and shared in the expedition as a recognised combatant. When the war had ceased he went on a journey in the Pamirs. Early last year, still hankering for active service, he was fortunate enough to get attached to the Nile expedition, under Sir Henry Kitchener. "An immediate start was made to Assouan, where two camels were purchased after trying them for speed. "Goodness knows how I'm going to ride them, uncomfortable brutes," he adds; "but nevertheless, if all goes well I could after this campaign leave the service before my forty-first birthday, having accomplished the dream of my life, to take an active part, and be in at the death in securing the Nile to England." These were the last happy words written in Owen's short diary of the Egyptian campaign of 1896. Cholera had broken out, and he had exerted himself strenuously to keep the dread disease at bay. But one morning at nine o'clock he was himself attacked by it, and at ten o'clock in the evening he was dead. The same night he was laid to rest in a lonely desert grave. Owen had his faults, no doubt, but, as Colonel Hutton says, they were those which are easily forgiven and forgotten—"faults which are, indeed, inseparable from those qualities which Englishmen most admire, namely, steadfastness of purpose and determination to succeed." He was certainly universally beloved, and was regarded by his comrades as one of the "best and bravest." In preparing the present volume full use has been made of Owen's correspondence and diaries, and there are several excellent portraits.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH OF NOVEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·902	Calm	1	86·8	55·2	67	...	...	—0·03
Sirsa	29·703	SSE	3	89·8	53·3	55	...	...	...
Delhi	29·907	ENE	2	85·?	57·5	58	...	..	...
Agra	29·920	SW	2	89·0	50·0	50	...	..	..
Cawnpore	29·932	Calm	...	83·3	55·0	62	..	...	...
Allahabad	29·928	SSW	2	87·1	59·1	55	..	..	—0·05
Jhansi	29·916	Calm	1	88·1	62·7	42	..	...	—0·03
Jacobabad	29·863	Calm	?	96·5	53·0	61	...	..	—0·01
Karachi	29·910	ENE	5	87·4	67·5	96	...	..	—0·07
Jeypore	29·963	NW	2	90·1	54·6	53	...	..	—0·04
Ajmere	29·989	Calm	1	88·4	52·3	72	...	...	—0·03
Deesa	29·932	E	6	94·3	56·1	44	...	...	—0·05
Ahmedabad	29·9?0	NE		92·2	63·1	42	...	...	..
Bhuj	29·930	W	4	93·5	61·9	4?	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·935	Calm	2	90·4	57·5	48	...	...	—0·21
Ghadechi	29·906	NW	4	91·6	59·2	27	...	...	...
Veraval	29·893	NNE	5	88·1	65·3	48	...	..	...
Neemuch	29·967	NW	5	87·2	52·3	39	...	...	—0·05
Indore	29·968	NE	1	85·2	54·6	68	...	...	—0·12
Saugor	29·933	SE	4	84·7	61·6	37	...	...	—0·14
Jubbulpore	29·931	NNE	2	85·8	58·8	68	...	...	—0·24
Hoshangabad	29·951	E	2	87·3	62·3	5?	...	...	—0·31
Khandwa	29·950	NW	3	90·7	59·1	62	...	..	—0·?8
Raipur	29·891	NE	5	85·3	65·2	39	...	...	—0·14
Nagpur	29·898	N	5	88·2	67·6	6?	...	...	—0·63
Amraoti	29·915	ENE	2	88·3	66·8	55	0·03	0·07	—0·26
Akola	29·921	NE	4	89·5	?	51	..	..	—0·43
Surat	29·901	Calm	3	93·7	63·5	6?	...	...	—0·13
Malegaon	29·943	W	47	87·9	59·4	52	..	—	—0·38
Bombay	29·873	ENE	8	85·4	72·0	72	...	...	—0·51
Poona	29·907	SW	7	88·5	64·9	60	...	...	—0·86
Ahmednagar	29·906	NNE	6	84·8	66·1	60	...	..	...
Aurangabad	29·905	Calm	3	88·3	63·7	61	...	..	...
Sholapur	29·884	NE	7	85·7	64·4	?7	...	...	—1·04
Ratnagiri	29·814	Calm	4	87·4	72·9	77	..	—	—0·44
Belgaum	29·851	Calm	6	86·2	62·9	69	..	...	—1·18
Goa	29·874	ENE	7	85·0	72·4	86	..	...	...
Karwar	29·852	E	3	90·8	68·6	9?	...	...	—2·02
Mangalore	29·857	ESE	2	87·8	72·9	78	..	..	—2·13
Calicut	29·83?	E	6	84·3	74·5	81	0·03	0·45	—2·81
Cochin	29·837	N	L	88·3	75·6	81	...	0·30	—3·26
Bangalore	29·843	NNW	5	84·8	62·4	59	...	...	—2·43
Secunderabad	29·869	Calm	2	88·7	66·9	80	...	...	—1·35
Masulipatam	29·833	N	4	87·6	74·1	93	...	..	—5·47
Bellary	29·859	Calm	1	92·2	65·7	47	..	...	—1·36
Cuddapah	29·831	C	...	98·1	71·7	67	..	0·02	—2·18
Madras	29·828	SSW	4	91·0	?	85	..	0·64	—4·48
Coimbatore	29·834	E	2	80·4	73·1	80	...	0·72	—1·21
Trichinopoly	29·818	C	2	95·0	77·?	75	...	0·56	—1·82
Negapatam	29·817	SW	4	94·0	76·9	86	..	1·48	—5·11
Colombo	29·868	ESE	5	87·5	75·0	84	0·01	5·89	+0·16
Aden	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid fall at Sirsa, Karachi, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Calicut, the barometer has been steady, or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in Rajputana and Central India, and lowest on and off the Coromandel Coast. Gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Ahmednagar. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichnopoly and Negapatam, and the minimum in large excess at Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 52° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially cloudy at Ahmednagar, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. A few drops of rain have fallen at Amraoti and Colombo. The abnormal chart indicates that the weather to the eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay is probably unsettled and a depression seems to exist there.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

Thursday :—The barometer having fallen throughout the whole of the country, and the fall being the greatest in North-West India and generally least over the Bay are the low-pressure area over the Punjab, hence it is somewhat intensified, while on the contrary that over the Bay is less distinct, otherwise general conditions of pressure are unaltered. Easterly and north-easterly winds appearing over Punjab calms continue over Bengal and the Gangetic Plain, and elsewhere the wind direction is little changed. The force of wind is rising around the Bay, more particularly at Diamond Island. The mean temperature has fallen in Burma and risen in Sind, Rajputana and Madras. The heat is less than usual in Orissa, the Circars, part of the west coast, Assam and Upper Burma, and elsewhere greater than usual. The excess is large in Baluchistan and North-West India and over the Deccan. Showers have been received in parts of Burma, Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, the Circars and south Peninsula. False Point reports one inch and Vizagapatam four inches, but elsewhere the amounts are small.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

I.—FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

The following is a list of the Candidates from Grant Medical College who have passed the Examination :—

Second Class (in alphabetical order).

Advani, Dulamal Bulchand; Balsara, Pirojshah Pestonji; Bam, Krishnarao Narayan; Bhamgara, K Jehangir; Bhandare, N Ramchandra; Bhide, Antaji Vithal; Brierley, Reginald Herbert; Chaliha Radhaprasad; Contractor, J Hormasji; Daruvala, Byramji Sorabji; Dastur, Bachubai M; Desai, Rustomji Cursetji; D'Sa, Themis; Dev, Shridhar Narayan; Doshi, Laxmichand Gopalji; Fernandez, Peter M; Gangadharbhotla, Narayan; Ghaisas, Narayan Keshav; Gupte, D A; Hodivala, Sorabji Mancherji; Jog, Pandurang Vishwanath; Jogiekar, A Madhavrao; Joshipara, G Vasantrai; Kapadia, Meherwan Hormusji; Karani, Barjorji Phirozshah; Katruck, Bejonji Maneckji; Khambatta, B Maneckji; Khambata, K Dinshaw; Kirtikar, M Ganpatrao; Lakhumalani, V Chartsing; Mehta, Phirozsha Mancherji; Nene, Bhaskar Gopal; Patvardhan, Vithal Narayan; Purandare, Nilkanth Anant; Sethna, Bamanji Merwanji; Shah, T Leherchand; Tipnis, Govind Yashvant; Umachigi, V Shrinivas; Vania, Aspandiar Ruttonji.

II—THE SIR DINSHAW MANEKJI PETIT MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Medical Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Bachubai M Dastur, of Grant Medical College.

III—SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

The following is a list of candidates from Grant Medical College who have passed the Examination :—

First Class (in order of merit)

Barve, D Ramchandra; Dikshit, Mohan Nath K; Karkhanis, B Govind.

Second Class (in alphabetical order)

Amin, K Vaghajibhai; Bilpodiwala, D Fakirji; Borvankar, S Hanmant; Chatterji, Surat Chandra; Conway, Maunde; Dalal, K Rustomji; Desai, Vaman Ganesh; Dharadhar, S Balkrishna; Doctor, S Hatukram; Ezekiel, Abraham; Gagarat, Dinshah Mancherji; Gogte, Purushottam Anant; Gore, Shyam Narayan; Gune, Trimbak Raghunath; Hunt, Matilda; Kher, Ganesh Vishnu; Kirloskar, Shripal Pandurang; Lakhadhir, Rajabali Ramji; Lorena, A Charles; Macnee, Harry; Mankodi, Motilal Tulsidas; Mehta, Maganlal Motilal; Modi, Jeysing Parbhudas; Mohile, Vaman Bhaskar; Nerurkar, J Shankar; Paymaster, B Barjorjee; Phatak, Hari Govind; Rodrigues, Jose S P; Sardesai, Narhar Gopal; Sethna D Pestonjee; Shah, Nandlal Ghelabhai; Smith, Emma; Trilokekar, S Atmaram; Vagle, Vithal Sadashiv.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Billiousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

WHAT MONEY CAN DO.—Money can do a great deal, but it cannot do everything. It cannot stop the passing of time, it cannot make us young again, it cannot renew with health the enfeebled frame. In the face of the demon ill-health, rich and poor are on an equality. Rich and poor have to seek the same remedies, and wise indeed are they if, in their sorrow and suffering, they turn to Holloway's Pills and Ointment. These are within the reach of the poor as well as of the rich, and it is no ideal testimony, but the natural result of long experience which has declared Holloway to be the poor man's friend.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT OR[DERS]

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 1[1])

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Ma[...] Ashby, acting Administrator of the Navanagar S[...] cancelled.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoin[t] P Barrow, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Jawhar, p[ending] further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M[...] Bonus, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Bhor, pending f[urther] orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M[r] Heyland to be Asst Supt of Police in the Satara Dist.

Rao Saheb Subbajee Sheshgir Phadnis, second class S[ub]ordinate Judge, Murbad, is allowed privilege leave for o[ne] month and three days from such date as he may be relieve[d].

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M[r] Sadashiv Bapu Gadgil, B A, LL B, to act as second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge, Murbad, during the absence of Rao Saheb Subbajee Sheshgir Phadnis on leave or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Rao Bahadur Waman Mahadeo Bodas, first class Subordinate Judge, Thana, to be first class, Subordinate Judge under Act XVII of 1879 for the Ahmednagar and Sholapur Dists. from the date on which Rao Bahadur Narhar Gangadhar Phadke proceeds on leave ; Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher, on return from leave, to be first class Subordinate Judge, Thana ; Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe, first class Subordinate Judge, Satara, to be first class Subordinate Judge, Surat ; and Rao Bahadur Vishvanath Vinayak Paranjpe, first class Subordinate Judge, Surat, to be first class Subordinate Judge, Satara.

H E in Council is further pleased to invest, each of the undermentioned first class Subordinate Judges with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the district mentioned against his name as may be referred to him by the Judge of that District :—Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher, Thana, and Rao Bahadur Vishvanath Vinayak Paranjpe, Satara.

H E in Council is further pleased to invest, Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court of Thana, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

Azam Pandurang Ganesh Patwardhan, acting Mahalkari, petha Guhagar, in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Pandurang Mahadeo Phadke, acting Head Karkun, taluka Mahim in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to direct that Lieut Col K D Newnham-Smith, Cant Magte, Poona and Kirkee, and Magte of the first class, shall exercise all the powers with which he has been invested also within the villages of Wanowdi and Ghorpuri.

Asst Surgn Khan Bahadur K B Cooper has been placed in Medical charge of the Central Prison at Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Mr P E Percival, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Satara, with additional powers, specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinsha, City Magte, Ahmedabad, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Ahmedabad Sessions Division, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Huzur Depy Collr, Kolaba, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Thana in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Thana Sessions Division, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of the order posting Mr D A Thomson to Surat (Govt Notification No 7416, dated 11th Oct 1897), H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E M Hodgson to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, and to direct that he be under the orders of the Dist Magte of Surat for Plague duty.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr J A G Wales, I C S, to be Asst Collr, Surat, and Rao Bahadur Pranlal Harkisandas to be Dist Depy Collr in the Panch Mahals.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J McNeill, I C S, to be Depy Supt, Gujarat Revenue Survey, vice Mr C N Seddon, I C S.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J H Clabby, on return to duty under the Bombay Govt, to be under the Consvr of Forests, Southern Circle, and to direct that the lowest officer in each grade of Extra Asst Consvr of Forests below the first should revert, with effect from the date of Mr J H Clabby's taking charge under the Consvr of Forests, S C.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr Jehangir Dossabhai Framjee :—Mr W Almon to act as First Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay.

Pending the return from leave of Mr H Crawford, Mr R J Sharman to act as Second Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay.

On the return from leave of Mr H Crawford—Mr H Crawford to act as Second Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay ; Mr R J Sharman to act as Third Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay ; Mr Rustam Pestanji Jehangir to act as Fourth Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay. Mr Fazalullah Lutfullah to act as Fifth Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay; and Mr A Walker to act as Asst Collr of Abkari, Bombay.

The services of Mr R A Graham, I C S, (Madras Estabt), are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Mr S D Smith, Inspr, Northern Frontier, Assara Beat, passed, on the 8th Oct, 1897, an examination according to the Lower Standard test prescribed in Rules I and III of the rules for the examination of officers of the Salt Dept, published under Govt Notification, dated 7th Aug 1874.

Mr E M Hodgson, Asst Consv of Forests, Poona, passed, on the 8th Oct, 1897, the examination in the subjects prescribed in Rule VI of the Rules published in Govt Notification No 2, dated 3rd Jan 1894, for the examination of officers of the Forest Dept.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Commander G S Hewett, R I M, Asst Port Officer, Bombay, an Examiner for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as Masters and Mates at Bombay under the said Act, vice Mr J B Mackay, deceased.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Major Genl G Bainbridge, M D, to be a Member of the Bombay Plague Committee.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sect 5 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen on the Commission for hearing appeals preferred by owners of steam boilers situate within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay under Section 11 and for determining questions submitted under Sect 14 of the said Act :—Mr J Adam, A M I C E, F C H, to be Member and President during the absence of Mr J Willcocks on privilege leave or until further orders, and Mr J U Fairbairn to be Member during the absence of Mr W W Wilson or until further orders.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sect 26 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to nominate Messrs J U Fairbairn and F O Gadsden to be Members of the Board of Examiners in Bombay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, with effect from the 14th Oct, 1897, Major Andrew Speed, R E, to be a Member of the Board of Examiners for Aden vice Lieut G H Griffith, R E.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Article 95 of the Civil Service Regulations, to direct that Mr A Wingate, I C S, C I E, shall hold a special temporary appointment as Plague Commissioner, Bombay Presidency.

The services of Surgeon Major R J Baker, I M S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Surgn Lieut G O F Sealy, I M S, has been appointed as Medical Officer in charge of the Railway Inspection Duty at Kalyan with effect from the 16th June 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F R Bader, Assoc M Inst C E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, passed on the 7th Oct 1897 an examination in Sindh according to the Higher Standard.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to promote Messrs H O B Shoubridge and G L Benwell, Asst Engrs, 3rd grade, to Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, permanent rank, with effect from 8th and 1st Oct 1897, respectively.

The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, have been appointed by H M's Secry of State for India to the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Dept as Asst Examiners, 1st Grade, and are posted as follows :—Mr H B Learoyd to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Original Side.

Messrs L N Banaji and J W Orr respectively delivered over and assumed charge of the offices of Prothonotary and Registrar, O J, of the High Court, and Messrs D B Binning and L N Banaji that of Head Assistant to the Prothonotary on the 8th instant, before noon.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Govind Krishna Tilak a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist, as may be assigned to him by the Dist Judge, in lieu of the one he held for the Poona District, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Under the provisions of Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869, The Bombay Civil Courts Act, the following appointments of Clerks of Courts in the Satara District are made :—Mr. Waman Babaji Kadegaonkar to act as Clerk of the Court of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Satara vice Mr. Bapuji Dudheshwar Khanapurkar on leave or pending further orders, and Mr. Naro Krishna Thakur to be Clerk of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judges Court at Patan.

Mr. Ramchandra Vithal Kathavate is appointed under Sect 40 of Act XIV of 1869, The Bombay Civil Court Act, to be sub pro tem. Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judges Court at Madha in the Sholapur, Bijapur Dist, vice Mr. Gopal Narhar Joshi, reverted.

Mr. Nanalal Mansukhlal is appointed under Sect 40 of Act XIV of 1869, The Bombay Civil Courts Act, to be Clerk of the Court of the Dist Court at Surat in the Surat Dist vice Mr Jagannath Madhavram, deceased.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Azam Sakarlal Chandulal Desai, Mahalkari of Gogha, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Dhandhuka in the Ahmedabad Dist pending the arrival of the officer appointed to do duty at that place or until further order.

Khan Saheb Edalji Behramsha Hodwala, BA, at present doing duty at Dohad in the Panch Mahals, is appointed to do duty as Mamlatdar of Jambusar in the Broach Dist during the absence of Rao Saheb Rajaram Vishwanath Gadkari on furlough, and is permitted to draw the first class Magisterial allowance attached to that taluka.

Rao Saheb Gopalji Gullabbhai Desai, B A Mamlatdar of Godhra, on completion of his special audit duty, is appointed to do duty as Mamlatdar of Dohad in the Panch Mahals, during the absence of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Icharam Vyas, appointed to act as Hozur Deputy Collr, Ahmedabad, and is permitted to draw the First Class Magisterial allowance attached to that taluka from the date of his investiture with First Class powers.

Central Division.

The following transfer of Mamlatdars are ordered—Rao Saheb Mahadev Rangnath Zato from the Parner Taluka in the Ahmednagar Dist to the Pachora Taluka in the Khandesh Dist, and Rao Saheb Vinayak Appaji Godbole from the Pachora to the Parner Taluka.

Southern Division.

Mr Dattatraya Balaji Mangaonkar, Head Clerk to the Collr of Kanara, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Ankola, in the Kanara Dist, pending relief by Rao Saheb Subrao Mangesh Bhatkal.

Mr Balaji Ramchandra Paranjpe, Head Clerk to the Collr of Kolaba, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Sangameshwar in the district of Ratnagiri, during the absence on furlough of Rao Saheb Vishnu Pandurang Joshi or until further orders.

PURELY PERSONAL.

To his own children he was devoted (writes Lord Tennyson in his biography of his father, the late Poet Laureate). From the first he would, when my mother and he were alone, carry me in my bassinet into the drawing-room that he might watch my baby gestures; and one of the very early things, which I remember, is that he helped the Master of Balliol to toss my brother and myself in a shawl. Later, he made us, though still very young, as much as possible his little companions. My mother was not strong enough to walk as far as we did, and so my father would harness my brother and myself to her garden carriage, and himself push from behind; and in this fashion we raced up hill and down dale. When the days were warm enough, perhaps, we sat together on a bank in one of our home-fields, and he would read to us, or in cold weather would play football with us boys in an old chalk-pit, or build castles of flint on the top of the "Beacon Cliff," and we all then canonaded from a distance, or he would teach us to shoot with bow and arrow. Some days we went flower-hunting, and on our return home, if the flower was unknown, he would say, "Bring me my Baxter's 'Folwering Plants,'" to look it out for us.

On feast days he would blow bubbles, and then grow much excited over the "gorgeous colours and andscapes, and the planets breaking off from their suns, and the single star becoming a double star," which he saw in these bubbles; or if it were evening he would help us to act scenes from some well-known play. He enjoyed superintending our boy charades, and if a prologue had to be written would make the most amusing part of it. In the autumn we had frequent brushing up of leaves from the lawns, and he would employ us in helping to make new glades through the shrubs or in reshingling old paths. It was a red-letter day when an Italian organ-grinder came, as he did more years than one, and was asked to warm himself by our bon fire of leaves and wood, while my father and he told stories of Savoy, Piedmont, and Lombardy.

My father was always interested in the imaginative views which we children took of our surroundings. Of these I may give one instance, how Lionel had been brought from his bed at night, wrapped in a blanket, to see the great comet and suddenly awaking and looking out at the starry night, asked, "Am I dead?"

It is not without interest to inquire where the 725 undergraduates who have come up to Oxford this term, for the first time, come from. Eton easily heads the list, supplying no less than forty-eight undergraduates. After this comes Winchester with thirty. Rugby with twenty-eight, Charterhouse with twenty six, Harrow with twenty-four, and Marlborough with twen-ty-one. There are eleven schools which send between ten and twenty undergraduates. In this way about 300 may be accounted for. The other 400 come for the most part from the smaller public schools, which send up perhaps half-a-dozen undergraduates apiece, or from the small grammar schools, which do not very often send up more than one or two scholars every year. Very nearly 150 different schools are represented in the list. Only about twenty under graduates, or about 3 per cent., have been privately educated. About twenty undergraduates come from all parts of the Colonies, Australia, Canada, India, and the West Indies being represented in this way, while several come from the American Universities and German Universities.

The Prince of Wales has ordered a riding-school to be built at Sandringham. It is to be of considerable size, and there is to be round the extreme circumference a cycling track for use in winter or wet weather, says the *Cycle*. The fact is that during last winter the constant rain reduced the roads to such a state that the Sandringham family found themselves quite unable to indulge in their favourite pastime. In the new riding-school they will be able to take exercise either by riding or cycling in the very worst weather. It is for this reason that the Prince has ordered the work to be pushed on, so that the school may be ready by the winter.

For the third time Senor Leony Castillo has been nominated Spanish Ambassador to France. It is rather a curious coincidence that he should replace the Duc de Mandas twice at this post. Senor Castillo left the Spanish Embassy in Paris in 1890, and was succeeded by the Duc de Mandas, who remained there till 1892. Then Senor Castillo resumed his official connection with France continuing at the Embassy up to July last year, when the Duc de Mandas again became the Spanish representative. The thrice-appointed Ambassador to France is well known in Parisian society, and the announcement of his return to the French capital has been received with lively satisfaction.

That a man who served as aide-de-camp to the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico and subsequently as a captain of the United States Army should, when he is 83 years old and in apparently feeble health, be sent to prison for twelve months for defrauding tradesmen may be justice; but on the outline of a case reported from the West Sussex Sessions, the other day, it seems to be one in which mercy might have tempered justice. Neither old age, nor poverty, nor ill-health, nor an honourable past career is in itself an excuse for fraud, but collectively these might seem to be extenuating circumstances.

Apropos of a reference to Lord Rosebery and President McKinley as victims of insomnia, a correspondent writes:—Most prominent men are either remarkable for their ability to sleep at a moment's notice or else resort to some special method for inducing the same. Of Prime Ministers, Lord Derby on one occasion advised an Irish member to "banish business matters from your mind by reading before going to bed any trash calculated to bore or stupefy you"; and Lord Rosebery found the hot-water cure effective; but most of the English Premiers have been able to do without any aids to slumber.

Mr. Gladstone, as is well known, would in times of great anxiety lie down on a sofa, and in a few moments be fast asleep, while Pitt was also able to sleep at any time, attributing to this habit the fact that at the most anxious periods of his life he was able to cast aside all care and worry, and enter into the frivolities of social life as if his mind were free. Once Pitt slept after an unusual strain for sixteen consecutive hours. Lord Palmerston was another Prime Minister who could woo sleep whenever he pleased, and was often seen in the intervals of hot debate fast asleep in his seat with his hat drawn well over his eyes.

Mr. William Winter, the American writer, has been visiting the author of "Festus" whom he speaks of rather too plaintively as "this lonely, neglected, almost forgotten poet." Readers should know (says the *British Weekly*) that Mr. Bailey is lovingly tended, and is in excellent spirits. Mr. Winter himself says, "I have never met with a person more serene, more content with fortune, more confident of the future."

There are several youthful preachers—boys and girls—who now and again startle the country towns here and in America by their extraordinary precocity, but the youngest of them all has recently been causing a sensation at Manchester. This latest phenomenon is Master Jack Cooke, who is only eleven years of age, but speaks without premeditation on any subject suggested to him by the audience. Young Cooke is a lad of very pleasant appearance, and has never been to school, his education having taken place at home, and the readiness with which he discourses on both religious and secular topics is remarkable. The youthful preacher often invites questions at the close of his sermons, and frequently receives applause for the able way in which he turns the tables, on his opponents.

Quite a galaxy of aristocratic ladies have appeared as public speakers at different gatherings in Scotland recently. The most industrious has been the Duchess of Sutherland, who has gone down among the Edinburgh and Glasgow Sassenachs from her Highland fastness at Dunrobin to plead the cause of the Scottish Home Industries Association. Her Grace has had the able assistance of Lady Mary Murray, a daughter of the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, in her mission. The Countess of Eglinton and the Countess of Glasgow have also appeared in public during the week, and spoken to their sex in connexion with the Scottish Mothers Union. In a political way the Countess of Ancaster has presided over a couple of Primrose League gatherings in the neighbourhood of Perth and the Countess of Dalkeith has laid the memorial stone of a new Unionist Club at Hawick, and declared the workmanship "well and truly" done.

The Bishop of Llandaff will find it no easy task to appoint a successor to Dean Vaughan. Dr. Lewis has appointed to every canonry during his tenure of office. He found very old men, including the late Bishop Perry of Melbourne, a great scholar, and Mr. Hawkins, who recently died in his ninety-seventh year; and he has appointed four capable men, the Archdeacons of Monmouth (a relative of Lord Aberdare) and Llandaff (Mr. Edmondes), who has only just succeeded Archdeacon Griffiths, Canon Roberts, and the Principal of St. Michael, Aberdare. The old pupils of the Dean have resolved to build a church in South London in his memory, while it is thought the local memorial will be filling in one of the windows with stained glass.

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Answer: "Dysentery from impure water.
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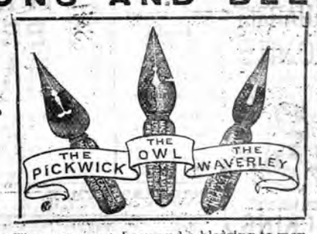
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